CATTO'S WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

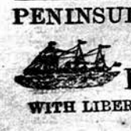
No. 52,951—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th Aug.
M. L. EGYPT	7012	J. R. Lendon ...	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR....	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...	10000	E. H. Gordon ...	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC...	6,635	Flandin .....10th Sept. 1903.	
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier ... 8th Oct. 1903.	
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi..... 5th Nov. 1903.	

EXCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three monthly privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
S.S. "NERA" 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR .....P. Ivellich		4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † NIPPON	.....	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at Reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND...	.....	6,046	15th Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain T. HARRISON, 2,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 28th inst.
For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nagasaki Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KANGRA" 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat Bundr Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST
S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 25th August.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description receive for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	O. Canepa ...15th Sept. 1903.	
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti..15th Oct. 1903.	

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito ....17th Sept. 1903.	
ISCHIA.....	6,000	D. Maganzini,17th Oct. 1903.	

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.
GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
AND
CHAIN PURSES.
LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.
CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.
SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH
CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.
WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
OF THIS.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND.
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.
STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

KNICKNACKS,
IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS—
Souvenirs
Birthday Presents
Wedding Presents
Gymkhana Prizes
Etc., Etc.
Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.
SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.
Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA: Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA: Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL;
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd August, 1903.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

23RD 24TH and 28TH SEPTEMBER,
1ST, 3RD and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th August 1903.

POONA 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 24th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 19th August, 1903.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1903, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation No. 1, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1903, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That it is hereby determined that the number of Directors shall in future be six, and that Mr. LESLIE CRAWFORD be elected a Director of the Corporation."

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,

Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

WASTE PAPER FOR SALE.

MYSORE CENSUS SLIPS, each 7in. by 5in. and altogether weighing 1,203 maunds are FOR SALE by Tenders due on or before 29th instant. Inquire at CENSUS OFFICE, Abshot House, Sankey Road, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

SALE BY AUCTION OF SHARES OF THE NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BY order of the DECCAN BANK LD., POONA, the Undersigned will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 7th September, 1903, at 5-30 P.M., at their Auction Rooms, East Street, Poona, (813) Eight hundred and sixty SHARES of the NAPIER HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, in lots of 50 Shares each or in such smaller lots as will suit purchasers.

For conditions of Sale apply to the Undersigned.

HAJEE KASUM LUDHA & SON,
Auctioneers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NANIBAI, daughter of EBRAHIM KHAN alias GHAISUDDIN KHAN, late of Bombay Pathan Mahomedan inhabitant, Spinster, deceased.

RUSTOMJI JAMSETJI PATELL, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, Landing Contractor, residing at No. 2, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, the Executor named in the said Will ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twentieth Day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the Third Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 20th day of August, 1903.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI, Esqr.
Petitioner's Attorney.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill Premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th September next, at 5 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1903.

2ND. To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Co., Ltd.
Agra, 17th August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Varas free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 333, 692 and 693, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Anton DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT No. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling-house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fassndari ground, belonging to Horamji Bomonji Shett in Dhanji Doongarie Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hirjibhai Bahramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongarie Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cappawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Edulje Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th August, 1903.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

DUSTUR
AND
DAVUR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS
DEALERS IN CYCLES, ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERY, PHONOGRAPHS, ETC.,
REPAIRERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS, &c.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
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Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £8,279,970

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MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.
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1 mahogany cottage piano iron framed by Rose and Co,
A choice collection of water-colours and oil paintings of Matheran, Khandalla, Back Bay, &c., from the Darjeeling and other exhibitions,
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1 st ong-built victoria, with pony mare and harness,
1 French-polished office shigram,
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The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADY CROSS LANE, OTHERWISE CALLED SUKVDI LANE OUTSIDE THD FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Sha Bhagwandass Narandass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Choonilal Fackirchund, the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of February 1902, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Vithalwady Cross Lane, otherwise called Sukvdi Lane, outside the Fort, in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 124, and new No. 1101, old Survey No. 156 and new Survey No. 1502, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward C No. 1725, and Street No. 5, and bounded on the east by the property of Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla Nurani, on the west by the property of Lladhur Soondarjee, on the south by the property of Narandass Rowjee, and on the north by the aforesaid Sukvdi Lane, otherwise called Vithalwady Cross Lane, and the same premises have been in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated wares, crockery-ware and glass-ware sweet-toned small size ebonized semi-grand piano with cover in very good order by Rose and Co. wind-proof table and hanging lamps, Austrian safe on stand, table ornaments, pictures, simple tailor, foot sewing machine, &c., the property of A. Landau, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, sideboard, cabinets, almirss, English bedstead, dining, drawing, and wash-hand tables, best plateware, crockery and glassware, Persian carpets, suitable ornaments, pictures, &c., the property of J. W. SAWEL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL, DIAMOND AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Rao Bahadur Pestonjee Kisondass, viz.,—
1 pearl satlada of 8 strings, 1 pearl satlada of 4 strings, 4 pearl raifulls, 4 pearl bangles, 1 pearl nose ring, 1 diamond and emerald earring, 1 diamond lavangalee, 1 diamond and emerald chokda, 1 gold anklet, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold chandanhar (necklace) of 5 strings, 2 pendants, googris, &c.
The above is on view,
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 4st August, 1903.

RESTORED
MANHOOD
The Rev. Joseph Hope will send a Prescription which is a GUARANTEED CURE to sufferers from any of the undermentioned diseases, or those which emanate from Exhausted Vitality, caused through indiscretions, excesses, overwork, &c., &c. This Prescription has obtained a world-wide fame, and has cured many thousands of sufferers from these most distressing and weakening maladies. It renews Manhood and gives Health, Strength and Vigour to the Weak. It cures Nervous Debility in every form, Lost Manhood, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Impotency, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Timidity, Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Write to-day, and take advantage of the cure offered to you. It will cost you nothing, and will make your life bright and happy. Send stamped addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph Hope, St. Cloud, Worthing, England (Name this Paper).

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa;
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	90 13 16	=	+ 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	91 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3/4	=	— 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 1/2	=	unchanged
2 months hence	25 3 8	=	do.
Spot in New York	55 1/8	=	do.
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin "	20 38	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4.8 5 7-8	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1-8	per cent =	— 1-4
7 day market loans	1 3 4	per cent =	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,00,000 for Egypt.
Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 5-16, Aug, Sept. Tone quiet.
Rapeseed.—Brown 34 1-4 Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone quiet.
Linseed Bold, 33, Aug.-Sept. Bussines done. Tone steady.
Arrival.—Steamer Nera.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·70 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·29	5·85	5·18	5·37
—1	—3	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·32	5·31	5·30	5·30
—2	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,00	bales
Do. last year	5,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
Do. do Continent	Nil	
Mid-Uplands	12·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9·31 + 7	
Do. do. March	9·33 + 6	

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, months of Sept	1·09 + 8	
Do. do. December	9·89 + 6	
Tone at close	Barely steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 21th August 1903 :—

Cotton	257	bales.
Wheat	22,623	cwts.
Linseed	5,991	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,654	"
Gingellyseed	26	"
Poppyseed	2,769	"
Groundnuts	105	"
Castorseed	2,825	"
Rice	7,510	"
Myrabollams	Nil.	"
Cottonseed	1,047	"

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.		1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do	do		1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32d
French Francs 3 do	do	do	169 2-4
Marks 3 do	do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight		134
Shanghai 30 do	do	do	184
Japan 30 do	do	do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady

Cash	...	98·11
1st Settlement	...	98·10

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd "	4	do

The wheat and seeds markets are closed owing to a native holiday.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 22ND AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been slightly irregular but show a slight to brisk rise over the greater part of the country. The barometer is in slight excess of normal in the extreme south of the Peninsula and below it elsewhere.
Winds are south-easterly to north-easterly at Cochin, Calicut, Jaipur and Jhansi and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. Winds have slackened in force and are moderate to light.
Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 75° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over the whole country. Humidity changes are unimportant.
Rain has fallen in light or moderate showers at several stations, the largest amounts recorded being about an inch at Surat and about three-quarters of an inch at Amraoti and Hoshangabad.
Weather.—With the rise of pressure rainfall is further likely to decrease in amount.
The S. S. 'Secunder,' which left Mauritius on the 6th, reports having experienced up to Latitude 8° S., Longitude 59° 14. at midnight on the 10th. fresh south-easterly wind, cloudy to overcast sky, heavy sea and passing light to heavy rain squalls; thence to Latitude 2° N., Longitude 63° E. at midnight on the 13th, light easterly and south-easterly winds, occasionally blowing fresh, passing clouds, smooth sea and a few passing showers; thence to Latitude 12° N., Longitude 69° E. at midnight on the 17th, light north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and a moderate to smooth sea; thence to arrival on the 20th, fresh westnorth-westerly wind, overcast sky, passing light rain squalls and a moderate sea.
The Mail Steamer Egypt, which left Aden on the 17th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 53° E., light to fresh variable winds and scutherly swell; thence to Longitude 60° E., fresh monsoon, heavy sea and swell and heavy dew at night; thence to Longitude 67° E., moderate monsoon, cloudy with light rain and moderate sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning moderate to gentle north-westrly-winds, cloudy weather and moderate westerly swell
E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 19th August 1903.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	Inches 29·717
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·898
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77 3
General Directions of wind	W, WNW, NW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 375
Fall of Rain	1·63
Total fall during month	6·69
" year	59·2
Additions fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 20th August	2·37

From midnight to midnight,
N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

To Cure Dog Ailments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be sent in direct by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

COLERIDGE—HAYHURST-FRANCE—Aug 1, at Holy Trinity, Brompton Fort C Coleridge, chief constable of Devon, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of the late R M Hawks and widow of Capt Hayhurst-France, 7th Fusiliers.
HUMPHREYS—LONGHURST—July 31, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, the Rev A T Humphreys, vicar of Cromford, Matlock, to Edith Sophia, daughter of Dr A E T Longhurst, late 14th Somerset Light Inf and 60th Royal Rifles.
JONES—HOLFORD—July 31, at Holy Trinity Church, Kilburn, W L Jones, of Port Said, to Clive May, daughter of the late J Holford.

DEATHS.

CATOR—July 31, at Chelsea Court, Admiral R P Cator aged 74.
COWPER-COLES—July 21, in the camp of the East African Syndicate, near Kisumu, C M, son of the late Capt Cowper-Coles, R N, C B, aged 33.
GRAVES-SAWLE—Aug 3, at Eaton Place, Col Sir F A Graves-Sawle, Bart, C V O, formerly commanding Coldstream Guards, of Penrice, Cornwall, and Barley, Exeter, aged 54.
LYNN—Aug 3, at Tiffany, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Mary Emma, sister of the late Lieut, Col Lynn R E, aged 91.
MARRIOTT—July 27, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Right Hon Sir W Marriott.
RUNDALL—July 31, at Falmouth, Rev J W Rundall, B A, head master of St Ninians, Moffat, and son of General F H Rundall, R E.
SADLAR—July 30, at Claverhouse, Hillside Road, Streatham Hill, Lieut, Col J P Sadler, V D, I S O, of the Hydrographic Department Admiralty.
SCOTT—July 29, at Beaumont Street, Marylebone, W A W, son of the late Col W Scott, Indian Army, Government broker to the Council of India, aged 55.
THESIGER—July 29, at St George's Road, Lieut-Gen the Hon C Thesiger.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JAYAKAR—August 22. Saturday, at 12-30 noon, at Dhuswadi, near Thakurdwar, Diwalibaol, widow of the late Mr Vishwarath V R Jayakar and sister to Mr Balkrishna V N Birtikar, aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—August 17, at Melbourne House, Lee Road, Calcutta, the wife of W Miller, B and N W Ry, Sonepore, of a son.
WEBB—August 14, at Mahomedpore, Dhalit S R, the wife of Bonville Webb, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAKE—GOULD—August 15, at the office of the Senior Marriage Registrar, Calcutta, Herbert Milverton Crake, M B Ch B, (Viet), son of the Rev J W Crake, of Accrington, Lancashire, to Adelaide Gould (nee Musgrave), widow of the late T H Gould.

DEATHS.

BELCHAMBERS—August 18 at his residence, 47, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, Robert John Belchambers, aged 55 years, 7 months and 3 days.
GLENN—August 14, at Subathu, Simla Hills, Ella Kate, the dearly loved wife of H J Glenn, and younger daughter of the late Lieutenant M O'Connor, Roorke.
TYRRELL—August 14, at Pallavaram, Isaac Tyrrell, of Beccles, Suffolk, England, Sudit, Central Jail, Retired, aged 74 years, 2 months and 12 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 0 23s. Low water, 5-31m., 6-29s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Narainjee Mills Company, Hornby Road, 3-15 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Franz Ferdinand will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Sir Jaswatsingji, Thakore Saheb of Limdi, returned to Poona on Friday from Poona with a retinue of eighteen followers and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Peddar Road.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Gungaram Mowji, a sweetmeat seller of Moombadevi has reported to the Police that some time during the last nine days ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,765 were stolen from a safe in the loft of his shop. The complainant has recently discharged a servant from his employ.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.—Mr. S. P. Cooper, Engineer, of the Lakshm Mills, in Sholapur, has been elected a member of the North East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Newcastle upon Tyne, from 1st August 1903. Mr. Cooper is the Seventh Parsi Engineer, in this country, who has been given this honour.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—In noticing the announcement relating to the Dedication Service which is to be held at the Afghan Memorial Church Colaba, this evening at 6 p.m., to open the new chancel etc., we might add that the special anthem and service will be accompanied by a portion of the fine Band of the Infantry Staffordshire Regiment by kind permission of Colonel Hodkinson and officers. The choir which has been strengthened for the occasion will number about forty voices.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At Walkeshwar Road on Saturday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest relative to the death of Krishna Rama, a Hindu labourer, aged forty years. The evidence showed that the deceased had been subject to cough and asthama for the last four years and was often heard to say that he was tired of life. His wife left home for work on Friday morning and when she returned at 3 P.M. she noticed the deceased and reported his disappearance to the Police. About an hour after the Police recovered the body from Banganga Tank, in Walkeshwar Tank. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PLAGUE SCORE.—Rambai, a Hindu woman aged twenty one years residing with her husband on the third floor of a house in Dariasthan Street, was, on Friday morning, found lying in the sweepers gully adjoining his house and immediately below the window of her room. Her right leg was fractured and she was suffering from shock. From inquiries made by the Police it appears that Rambai's husband was attacked with plague on the 17th instant and since then she had been very dependent and would not eat her food. Early on Friday morning the doctor, who was attending the husband, gave up all hopes of his recovery, which affected Rambai's mind considerably shortly after the doctor had left the house, the women was found lying in the gully and was conveyed to the G. Cooldas Tejpal Hospital. She is at present in a critical condition. About an hour after she had been picked up, the husband died. Rambai died yesterday. At an inquest held by the Coroner yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.—The dead body of a Hindu woman name unknown, was found on Saturday morning in a small room on the ground floor of a house in Cooria Street, off Oliva Road, near the Masjid Bunder Bridge. There was a piece of red cloth tied round her neck, death being apparently due to strangulation. It appears that a cow belonging to the landlord was tied to a post on the verandah of the house near the room in which the body was found. One Thama Ananta, a servant in the employ of the landlord, went to untie the cow on Saturday morning when looking over the top of the folding doors into the room, he noticed the woman lying on the floor as if asleep. He informed his master's master and also the Police. The latter arrived on the scene and on entering the room found the woman lying on her side. She was dressed in a petticoat and chowli and a piece of cloth was tied round her neck. She appeared to be a Kathiawari of about forty years of age. Until about a week ago the room in question was in the occupation of a Purdesee who had opened a shop therein for the sale of parched rice and gram. The Purdesi left the place suddenly at night, in order, it is said, to avoid the rent. The room had since remained vacant and unlocked. Mr. P. Byrne, coroner for Bombay, opened an inquest on Saturday evening, relative to the death of the deceased. After the evidence of the landlord's servant was recorded, the inquiry was adjourned. The body of the deceased was subsequently removed to the morgue for a post mortem examination by Dr. Arthur Powell, the coroner's surgeon.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Commander W. G Beauchamp, sailed on Saturday for Berbera via Karachi. She conveyed from Bombay the following details:—1 warrant officer, 2 men natives 4 followers, and 2 chargers, No. 4 Engineers Field Park, 1 warrant officer, 3 men (Europeans) 1 clerk, 4 followers. 110 watertanks pairs. Supply and Transport, 1 man (European) 4 men natives, 1 followers Printing Section Madras Sappers and Miners; 1 man Army Hospital Corps, and 1 man Ordnance Dept.; From Karachi the Clive will carry cut Cooly Corps. The transport Ranee, will probably sail for Berbera, with details and stores on or about the 29th instant.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE (TWELVE ASIDE.)

A MATCH was played on Saturday afternoon between the Bombay Gymkhana and Elphinstone College on the Gymkhana ground and resulted in a draw greatly in favour of the Gymkhana. The home team batted first and started very badly losing Mead, Langhorne and Harrington for a few runs. An entirely different compelaion, however, was thrown upon the innings when Lumsden joined Cheetham. Both batsmen collared the bowling and treated the spectators to some bright cricket. Lumsden in particular was very severe on Vakil and Vatcha, and his hitting was clean and well timed. He felt the heat a good deal and after compiling 40 made by faultless cricket got out to a ball from Vakil which bumped He is a greatly improved batsman on his 1902 form and as he is also a useful bowler he should be found figuring in the Presidency eleven at Poona. Cheetham played a cricketer's innings and had hard sluck in being given out to a very doubtful l-b.-w. decision when one short of Lumsden's score. Of the others who went in Armes was the only one who reached double figures, his 18 being the outcome of steady batting. On the fall of the ninth wicket for 120 the innings was declared closed, the College being left with an hour and a half to either get the runs or to get out, They very nearly did the latter, ten wickets being down for 45 runs when stumps were drawn. This result was brought about by the good bowling of Cheetham, Lumsden, and coombs against whose deliveries the College batsmen were helpless. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr H Cheetham, l-b-w, b Vakil	39
Mr P J Mead, b Vakil	2
Lt A Langhorne, c Cooper, b Vakil	6
Mr H E Harrington, c Parakh, b Vakil	0
Lt W F Lumsden, c Cooper, b Vakil	40
Lt H O Carroll, st Mulla, b Khan Saheb	0
Lt P J Armes, b Vakil	18
Mr C J Stileman, b Vakil	0
Mr G H White, c Khan Saheb, b Vakil	6
Mr S McCausland not out	4
Mr E E Coombs	did not bat.
Mr S N Powell	
Extras	5
Total	120

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Mr N N Vakil, st Mead, b Cheetham	7
Mr Mulla, c Langhorne, b Lumsden	5
Mr J D Mody, l-b-w, b Lumsden	7
Mr Gimi, c Coombs, b Cheetham	0
Mr P Vakil, b Lumsden	2
Ashburner, st Mead, b Cheetham	6
Mr Khan Saheb, not out	3
Mr Parakh, b Cheetham	0
Mr Cooper, b Coombs	5
Mr Vatcha, b Coombs	0
Mr A J Mody, (did not bat,)	0
Extras	5
Total (for 10 wkts)	45

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Coombs	9·3	7	5	2
Lt Lumsden	11	7	14	3
Mr Cheetham	8	2	16	4

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Vatcha	15	4	41	1
Mr Vakil	22	8	44	7
Mr Khan Saheb	11	2	18	1
Mr Mody	3	0	12	0

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 15th and 16th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning, only fourteen members however turned out which no doubt was owing to the unsettled state of the weather. The next shoot will take place on Saturday next, the 29th August. Distances 700 and 800 Yards. The following are the Scores :—

	Score 200 yds.	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vol R Corps	27	a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol R Corps	26	b
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vol R Corps	26	b
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vol R Corps	28	b
Gunner R Walters Bo Vol Arty	25	c
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vol R Corps	25	b
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	25	d
Qr Mr Sergt J R Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	25	c
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25	d
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	24	b
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	24	d
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles Corps	23	b
Cr Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	23	
Vol J Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles Corps	17	

a Handicapped 4 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 4 Points.
c Handicapped 8 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points.
f Winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Score 300 yds.	
Corpl A G Powell, G I P Ry Vols R Corps	25	a
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	25	b
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols R Corps	23	c
Gunner A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	25	e
Sergt R T Dracott, G I P Ry Vol R Corps	22	d
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23	e
Sergt Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols Rifles Corps	22	f
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols Rifles Corps	22	d
Gunner R Walters, Bo Vol Arty	25	a
Sergt Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	21	
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols R Corps	21

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1903.

LORD SALISBURY.

THE death of Lord Salisbury takes from us the last of the great statesmen of the Victorian era. It is only thirteen months since he tendered his resignation of the premiership to his Majesty, after holding that exalted position for a longer period than any of his predecessors. It was thought that his lordship would have been made the recipient of higher honours in the peerage on his retirement, but it transpired that he declined them, electing to accept no reward for the service of his country, other than the appreciation and gratitude of his sovereign and his fellow-subjects. From the earliest days of parliamentary life Lord Salisbury aimed at distinguishing himself in statesmanship; but at the outset he was considerably handicapped, for he was born a younger son, and it appeared that not only would he remain a member of the Lower House, but would also be under the necessity of earning his own living. As nothing more than the brother of a great peer was he known until he had entered his thirty-third year, when the death of his elder brother opened the way for his entry into the Upper House and to greater opportunities. Prior to that time Lord Salisbury—thitherto known as Lord Robert Cecil—had eked out his patrimony by means of journalism, being on the regular staff of leader writers of the "Times," and a frequent contributor to the "Fortnightly Review." In the Commons he had already gained a reputation as a debater, with a style so trenchant as to make his opponents writhe. Disraeli, afterwards his friend and colleague, was his favourite object of attack, a fact which though he forgave in after years he certainly did not forget. "As the house knows," said Disraeli on one occasion, "my noble colleague is a master of the art of jeers and flouts and sneers," and, as a recent critic observed, in his earlier days he occasionally permitted himself to be led away by a faculty for saying bitter things for no other reason than that they were smart. It was that faculty which gave such umbrage to the United States, as he brought them to a proper frame of mind, when they talked so loudly of the Monroe doctrine and their ability to dictate to the whole American continent on subjects of foreign policy.

Lord Salisbury's first office in the Ministry was when, as Lord Cranbourne, he became Secretary of State for India, in Lord Derby's third administration. Resignation followed shortly afterwards, on the defeat of the Government on the Reform Bill. By the next time his party came into power he had taken his seat in the House of Lords, and on the distribution of portfolios, that of India again fell to his charge. Nothing of very great moment is to be set to his credit, however, until, in 1876, when Lord Salisbury presided at the conference, which followed the war between Turkey and Servia. That was the initial stage in his career as a Foreign Minister. Two years later, having succeeded Lord Derby as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he accompanied Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Conference, after having clearly and forcibly set forth the policy of the British Government on the Eastern question. They brought back "Peace with Honour," it will be remembered, earning the admiration, not only of the sovereign, and of the vast majority of the people of their own country, but also of Europe. On the death of Lord Beaconsfield, to the surprise of many of his colleagues, the Duke of Richmond took over the reins as leader of his party, though Lord Cairns had been mentioned as his probable successor; but the choice fell upon Lord Salisbury. From that time until his resignation he held that responsible position, and be it said to his credit held the utter confidence of his party throughout. From 1895 until his resignation he stood at the head of the nation, with two brief intervals only, and won the esteem of both political parties. Of Lord Salisbury it has been truly said that he never stooped to the small arts of popularity, but the democracy, to their credit, respected the man who had never opposed their desires, and who never courted their support by unworthy or undignified means. As a speaker, the deceased statesman was without an equal in his later days. As was said of him twenty years ago, and was true to the last, his style had the polish of the literary man, but never slipped into the style of the essayist, and an admirable specimen of its incisiveness is that taken from one of his speeches, on Mr. Gladstone's administration, when referring to the heroic character of its measures he said: "Far be it from me to accuse them of heroism. They keep their heroism to the Home Office. They do not let it transgress the threshold of the Foreign Office. They offer to us a remarkable instance of Christian meekness and humility, but I am afraid it is that kind of Christian meekness which turns the left cheek to Russia and America and demands the uttermost farthing of Ashantee."

Born in 1830, Lord Salisbury might reasonably have sought retirement earlier than he did. It was understood during the closing years of her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign that he had begun to find the cares of State press heavily on him, but that he desired to retain his post so long as her Majesty, who reposed so great trust in him, remained alive. Then came the war. Although Queen Victoria died before the Proclamation of Peace it was represented to Lord Salisbury that a change of premier was undesirable until the close of the war, and reluctantly he consented to retain office until that event. Peace restored, he tendered his resignation not waiting for the Coronation of the new King. There was no question of any political difference between him and his Cabinet, who would gladly have continued to serve under him as long as it pleased him to remain. It was felt that he had amply earned his rest from prolonged and devoted service to the Crown and nation. That the prolonged strain of public work shortened his life there can be little doubt. It was but a brief rest that he was permitted enjoyed. Almost as soon as he relinquished public responsibility he fell ill, and his rapid dissolution became apparent to his friends. Thus a remarkably brilliant career came to a close. It is a matter for regret that he was not longer spared to see the sure development of his labours, the outcome of his untiring efforts for his country's good; for of him it is truly claimed that he left our foreign relations at peace, our colonial relations closer than they ever were before. He left office at an opportune moment bequeathing to his colleagues that most valuable legacy, a clean slate, and it is for them to show themselves worthy the confidence of King and country as he did. Doubtless they will endeavour so to do; but whether any one of them will prove himself fitted to assume the cloak which Lord Salisbury threw aside is a question of greater magnitude. Statesmen are not born every day; statesman of Lord Salisbury's calibre very rarely.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE last session of the Bombay Legislative Council over which Lord Northcote presided was almost exclusively occupied with the consideration of the Budget and the leave-taking of his Excellency. The Budget debate is, of course, an opportunity for hon. members to range over a wide diversity of subjects, and, as our columns show, the various speakers made the most of the opportunity before them. As his Excellency observed at the close while it was recognised that the needs of the Presidency increase and Government's financial resources remain the same hon. members still advocated things which would further increase the need for money, and on the other hand proposed to reduce the sources of income. By a beautiful process of dovetailing the attention of the Council was taken from one interesting topic to another, from educational and judicial questions to economic and commercial, from land revenue to municipal liabilities, and so on over the whole gamut of topics, the discussion of which in voluminous essays members have come to regard as their annual privilege. The outstanding feature of the debate, however, was the reply made by the Hon. Mr. Mehta to the speech of the Hon. Mr. Lely at the previous Poona session. A year ago, when the Budget was under consideration, attention was drawn to the subject of agricultural banks. Combatting the idea that agricultural banks to be successful in India must be organized by the State Mr. Lely reviewed the history of co-operative and thrift societies in Europe and America to show that these institutions were entirely the result of private effort and organization, of combination among the people whom they were designed to benefit, inspired by the teaching of some member of the educated classes. The European and American credit associations were organized not under the encouragement of the State, but in many cases in the face of discouragement by the authorities. Looking at conditions in India and the absence here of initiative by leaders of the people such as is visible in the West Mr. Lely charged the educated native classes with having failed in this respect in their duty to their country. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who was not permitted to reply to this charge a year ago, took up the defence of the educated native classes on Friday. He described the speech of the Commissioner for the Northern Division as an attack upon the educated natives, with whom he declared Mr. Lely had no sympathy, and in return made what amounted to a very jejeune attack upon Mr. Lely.

In the effective manner of John P. Robinson he who said "they didn't know everything down in Judea," the Hon. Mr. Mehta indicated that Mr. Lely was not the only man who had read up the subject of agricultural banks. Fortified by the Madras report on the working of popular banks in other countries, to which reference had been made in the speech he attacked, Mr. Mehta's denunciation of the official protagonist was concentrated in describing Mr. Lely's remarks as an illogical, a strained, and an unjust attack upon the educated natives and his defence of Government's attitude as a lame and halting apology. Most of the adjectives may be left out of account with the remark that they quite accurately indicate the character of Mr. Mehta's reply. The declaration that the original attack was illogical was the essence of his case, for, said he, why charge the educated natives of India with having failed in their duty in regard to popular banks when in other countries these institutions have been organized not by the educated classes but by the working people themselves. To a specious argument of that character it is only necessary to reply that it evades the whole point of Mr. Lely's charge against the class for whom Mr. Mehta was speaking. The educated classes of India have produced lawyers and politicians, leaders and teachers in plenty; but they have not produced a Schulze Delitsch, or a Raffeisen to teach the people practical ways of improving their condition or to give them the inspiration to set about organizing systems of mutual aid on the best lines. If in Europe the founders of co-operative and credit associations have been, in many cases, but simple, working men, they have derived their inspiration from the ceaseless preaching of educated men who have devoted themselves to the work of instructing the labouring classes to help themselves. The charge against the educated communities of this country is that though they include in their numbers many men of great capacity, many men who are giving their lives to political and educational work for the good of the people they have so far failed in producing a man to devote himself to the quieter, less attractive, but far more useful work of showing the way to social salvation by preaching systematised methods of self help. That was the whole substance of Mr. Lely's chiding of the intellectual classes, and the declaration that it betrays a want of sympathy or hostility towards educated natives is as extraordinary as would be the assertion that a paternal remonstrance implies a want of natural feeling.

"OUR NEEDS INCREASE, OUR FUNDS DECREASE."

A PATHETIC ring accompanied this expression, which his Excellency the Governor adopted from the speech of an honourable member on the subject of the Financial Statement. When an individual or an administration is, and for years has been, in receipt of an income of smaller dimensions than his necessities demand, it is useless expecting to see any great outburst of expenditure on projects, which, however commendable in themselves, can be made to wait. Such is the position of the Bombay Government, as revealed by the annual Budget Statement. Sir James Monteath, replying to the criticism of hon. members, objected that in their remarks they had, on the one hand, attacked Government for levying too heavy taxes, and on the other for not expending enough. Notwithstanding the dimensions of the tax-collector's demands he does not bring in enough money to meet the day's expenses. How then can the outgoings be increased? Do the hon. members, whose main idea of their duties seems to be to find fault, like the notion of being for ever indebted to the Government of India for the means of making both ends meet? True, in times of prosperity Bombay has contributed of her affluence to imperial funds, and must do so again. But had the local Government spent money as hon. members apparently would have preferred it would have been brought up with a round turn before it had gone very far. This is a point which must not be lost sight of in any attempt to review the administration of Bombay by Lord Northcote. It is apparent that his Excellency is regarded as a generous friend rather than as an administrator. Who could administrate so as to meet public approval, hampered by the ever-present factor of an empty treasury? Much has been done for us; more would have been had the Bombay Government been the only authority to consult. There may be differences of opinion as to whether the money which has been expended has gone in the best possible direction. For example, there are many who hold, with the Sanitary Board, that the District Municipalities have not received the help they were entitled to anticipate from Government, and we are among them, to some extent; but we should like to see the secret pages of history in regard to this and other matters, that we may be the better able to assess with accuracy the claims to magnanimity on the part of the Government of India in their treatment of this unfortunate presidency. Hon. members showed no mercy in their criticism of the policy of Government, either in the length or the strength of the language they employed. But that is after all the only real privilege that the so-called representative element of the Legislative Councils in India secures to them. Whatever the popular representative may say there is always a non-elected majority to out-vote him. And such, perhaps properly, for some time to come, at all events, will be the case. Until that time has passed we must expect these speeches of length and strength. They stand to the elector as a justification of the presence of hon. members in the Council Chamber, and are regarded by those who believe there is a public opinion in India as a safety valve for the escape of superfluous steam which that public opinion generates.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE season of 1903 will go down to cricket history as one of the most disappointing in the annals of inter-county matches by reason of the number of drawn games. Of the five matches set down for the 20th, 21st, and 22nd three were left unfinished, and two of these—Middlesex vs. Sussex and Kent vs. Yorkshire—the results of which, had a definite issue been arrived at, would have had an important bearing on the championship, will, in particular, cause disappointment to thousands of cricket lovers who have been following the performances of the different counties during the season. That the match between Middlesex and Sussex should have ended in a draw after three full days' cricket is proof, if any were needed, of the batting strength of the two teams. Yorkshire's failure, however, to defeat the hop county will be regarded with disfavour by supporters of the Tykes, though even had the Northern County been successful it would in no way have interfered with Middlesex's position at the head of the table. No matter what happens now in their two remaining engagements the Metropolitan county cannot be ousted from their present position, and as their opponents will be Kent and Surrey they have little to fear from these counties. It is now practically certain that the tussle for second place will be fought out by Yorkshire and Sussex, and great interest will be taken in the match between these two counties at Brighton which commences to-day. Lancashire's victory over Notts has caused the two counties to change places in the championship table, Lancashire now being fourth and Notts fifth.

ADMIRAL Atkinson-Willes, Commanding the Naval Forces in the East Indies, is at present at Mauritius.

IT is setted that next year, at any rate, the Punjab Government will summer at Simla in the usual way.

WE learn that anthrax is prevalent amongst the Kheddah elephants in the Katha district of Burma. Up to date over 120 animals have died of the disease

THE Madras Harbour Trustees, at their last Meeting, unanimously adopted a Resolution protesting against the Government's proposal that, "in view of the large amount of the estimates for the proposed Harbour improvements," the sum of Rs. 5,19,750, the cost of the new dredger, should be debited to revenue instead of to capital. They state that the expenditure is clearly debitable to capital, hence the largeness of the estimates for Harbour improvement has no bearing on the point at issue; that the proposal is wrong in principal; that they view with alarm the Government's decision to reduce the Trust's available surplus to less than Rs. 3 lakhs; that if the decision is adhered to, a temporary depression of trade may render an increase in dues necessary, etc. In conclusion, the Trustees state that the present generation should not be saddled with the whole cost of works and improvements of a permanent nature, as these are calculated to benefit posterity.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The cart road is still rather badly blocked by slips and the new railway track shows apparent signs of the heaviness of our recent rainfall but, the clouds have rolled away for the time being, and the station is sunning itself in a much appreciated break in the monsoon. There is a feeling of autumnal crispness, in the hitherto sudden atmosphere, which is just sufficiently before its time to give us qualms in our enjoyment of the change, for the fear that it suggests of an unduly early finish to the rainy season. The immediate needs of the plains at our feet have been supplied in the matter of moisture, but August is always a critical period, and the frequency with which failure has succeeded failure, in the harvests of late years, suggests anxiety which it is impossible to brush aside.

In the corridor of one of the secretariat buildings hangs a map which the most careless of passers scans frequently with interest. It shows the distribution of the rainfall to date, red and blue being used to indicate respectively deficiency and excess. The great thickly populated plain from Patna to Cawnpore is still painted the warning colour. We are told that matters have enormously improved of late, but until this is changed it will be difficult for any one concerned with the administration to feel entirely relieved.

The principal event of the week, in the official world here, has been the issue of the long expected report of the Irrigation Commission. Simla was prepared to be startled by it and the event has not fallen short of expectation. An expenditure of twenty-nine million sterling, on altogether new works, to include the daring project of converting the Wular lake in Kashmir into a storage reservoir in order to increase the hot weather flow of the Jhelum river which is to be connected up with the Chenab and the united waters carried bodily across the Ravi valley to irrigate the wastes of the southern Punjab, appears at first sight sensational to the verge of the visionary. The calculations upon which the proposals are based, however, are the result of such careful investigation, upon the part of undoubted experts, that they cannot be lightly dismissed. The Government decision, in the matter, may be expected to isssue, before long, in the shape of a Resolution. There are but few who doubt that it will accept the general principle, now for the first time definitely formulated by authority, that it is profitable for the Government of India to undertake enormously costly irrigation works which rely for a return rather upon improved revenues from a prosperous people than on direct income from the sale of water for the crops.

The warning of an additional pioneer regiment, in connection with Thibet, and the departure of occasional officers for Somaliland, have reminded us forcibly, during the past few days, of the increasing importance of the role which India is playing in the foreign policy of the Empire. The satisfaction is the greater that this country is to be left free to strengthen its military position in its own way, instead of contributing funds to War Office arrangements in South Africa and thereby necessitating the calling of a halt in the operations, now advancing towards completion, for rendering this country independent in the matter of the production of rifles, field guns and other essential military equipment. Nearly the whole of the boots, a considerable portion of the clothing, and much of the ammunition used by the British Army in the South African War, were supplied by India. If the home government do not interfere, by diverting from the Indian military budget elsewhere, there will shortly be developments of manufacturing and producing energy in connection with the cordite, gun carriage, rifle and field piece factories, now under erection in different parts of India, of infinitely greater value, as regards the defence of the country, than the theoretical earmarking of British troops in South Africa, for which we have been invited to pay.

The social side of Simla has suffered a loss, since my last letter, in the departure of Lord Kitchener, who is now well on his way to Gilgit. There is plenty, however, still going on. On Monday night Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz gave an at home at Barnes Court an admirable programme being gone through. That old Simla piece, Amantium Trai written by a talented official of the Government of India, and first staged here a couple of seasons back, was one of the attractions of the evening, Colonel Kennard and Major Conran being the players. The farce Only Hyde, recently played at the local theatre here, was also repeated. The entertainment included an orchestral performance in which Lady Elliot, whose own violin playing has afforded the Simla public more than one treat this season, conducted.

Dances are still the order of the day. Last night that hospitable association the Balack Hearts gave a most charming fancy dress Ball at the Town Hall. The building was draped in red black. The hosts were in scarlet cloaks over sable knee-breches, and the guests in costumes representing almost every imaginable garment invented from the time of Ramases II. to the present day. The evening will be remembered especially for the cotillion which was both pretty and cheerful. The costumes made an almost kaleidoscopic contrast to the sombre tone of the walls and roof. One was reminded of the great Durbar ball at Delhi, where the red sunstone walls of the Dewan-i-am afforded a somewhat similar background for a bigger though not more varied paycant.

Amongst the more striking of the costumes were those of an early victorian dame whose hoops and flounces might have stepped out of an Aubrey Beardsley picture, a lady butterfly, a Moorish princes, a Saxon matron, a sweet sombre Portia, and a Toreador maiden. Pharoh's gold decked daughter, the dainty Dresden shepherdess, the gipsy girl, the winter maiden, the Polish Hussar, the cracker lady, Mary antoinette, Queen Elizabeth, the water nymph the Mooltan pottery lady, the lady doctor of Law, Beckey sharp and the Lady Barrister, were all admirably done. Some capital costumes were borrowed from the last century and there were a number of original creations. A brawny viking, in silver armour, towered above the throng. Napoleon, Robin Hood, the noble of the Court of Shah Jehan, the alchemist, the jester, maharajah and the mandarin, the Burman beau, the Greek peasant, a Mr. Facingboth ways, the French cook, the knave of hearts, Pierrot, The axe, the man from Cook, Albanian bandit, the abbot, the Bedouin chief, gentlemen from the courts of the Georges and Versailles and officers of Wellington, of Nicholas and of Ney made, each for himself a note of colour in the general effect.

On 31st, the children of Simla follow the example of their seniors, a fancy dress ball for the little ones having been arranged by Lady Curzon for that date. Another dance in near prospect is on 28th at Oakover, given by Sir Lewis and Lady Tupper. 'The Scrap of Paper' which was played with such success at Viceregal Lodge, Last week is to be staged by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club at the Gaiety Theatre the first performance taking place next Friday. Les cloches de corneville will be played later. Miss Macquoid and Miss Beresford Tovelt taking the principal parts. A bazaar in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association commenced at Kennedy House here yesterday. It was to have been opened by Lady Curzon who, I am sorry to say, was unable to be present, owing to indisposition. Her place was taken by Lady Rivaz. General Scott presided.

A concert in aid of the building funds of Holy Trinity Church, Lahore, takes place here on 8th September, Lady Loche Elliot, Miss Toussaint and other amateurs taking part in it.

The veteran Maharajah of Nabha is here just now. It is understood that he has offered his Imperial Service Lancers for service in somaliland. The Maharajah of Bikaneer arrives on 31st and the Maharajah of Kapurthala on 4th September.

A few cases of cholera an still reported amongst the coolies working on the Simla-Kalka Railway but the station is clear of the disease.

THE 20th of August is the official date for the high-water mark of the Indus flood, and it is so far correct that no record exists of a continued rise of the river after that date. It is therefore gratifying and reassuring to learn that this critical date has been passed without a mishap to the much threatened town of Dera Ghazi Khan. It seems safe to say now that that place has gained another year's lease of life.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

REVOLT EXTENDING.

INSURGENT GARRISON ANNIHILATED.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

BULGARS AND GREEKS MOBILISING.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The rumours that Bulgaria was mobilising her forces are semi-officially denied, but the Bulgarian press is bellicose in its tone.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

A revolution has broken out in Eastern Adrianople close to the Bulgarian frontier.

This is an alarming development as the Turks are certain to send a large force necessitating the strengthening troops of the Bulgarian troops on the frontier rendering a collision possible.

The village of Salonika near Florina has been bombarded and the insurgent garrison of 500 men annihilated.

Two hundred and seventeen rebels have been killed in a fight near Okhrida.

The insurgents have captured Vasiliko and twelve villages in the vicinity. They took the Turkish officials to the Bulgarian frontier where they were liberated.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Three villages near Florina have been bombarded and the insurgent garrisons all killed.

At Bonfi alone five huudred Bulgarians were killed.

An important action is proceeding at Ucar near Florina.

The Bulgarian and Greek subjects residing in Roumania have received orders from their respective Governments to return home for mobilisation without delay.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

SULTAN'S HURRIED CLIMB DOWN.

ALL DEMANDS TO BE MET.

The Sultan has ordered immediate compliance with all Russia's demands.

The Russian squadron at Indiana Bay has been ordered to return to Sevastopol.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

MADAME'S SENTENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Madame Humbert and her husband have been sentenced to five years' solitary confinement and Romain and Emile Daurignac to three and two years' imprisonment respectively.

MILITARY NEWS.

General Settle has resigned the Cape Colony command.

General Hunter has accepted the Bengal command.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Lancashire has beaten Notts by 5 wickets.

Warwickshire has beaten Hampshire by 132 runs.

The following matches were drawn :—

Middlesex vs. Sussex.

Somersetshire vs. Surrey.

Kent vs. Yorkshire.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent
Middlesex	15	7	1	7	6	75·00
Yorkshire	23	13	4	8	9	52·94
Sussex	20	6	2	12	4	50·0
Lancashire	25	9	5	11	3	28·57
Notts	20	6	4	10	2	20·00
Warwickshire..	13	5	4	9	1	11·11
Worcestershire.	13	7	6	6	1	7·69
Kent	18	6	6	6	0	...
Essex	18	6	6	6	0	...
Somerset	13	5	6	5	–1	–9·09
Surrey	23	6	9	7	–3	–20·00
Derbyshire	16	4	7	5	–3	–27·27
Gloucestershire	18	2	9	7	–7	–63·63
Leicestershire..	17	1	7	9	–6	–75·00
Hampshire	11	1	7	3	–6	–75·00

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

INTEGRITY OF KOREA.

The "Times" says that the economic and political integrity of Korea stands in the very forefront of Japanese interest and policy. We have, the article says, sufficient confidence in the essential moderation of Japanese policy not to be apprehensive about any ontoward issue, and believe Japan is prepared to meet more than half way any genuine attempt of Russia to recognise Japan's legitimate interest in Korea.

THE AMERICA CUP.

A CLOSE RACE.

VICTORY FOR RELIANCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The performance of the Shamrock is regarded as disappointing, but the wind was flukey. It is expected that the coming contests will be close.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Reliance has won the second race for the America Cup.

The Reliance, in to-day's America Cup Race, has won.

LATER.

The Reliance won in seven minutes after deducting the allowance.

The race was run in a fifteen knot breeze and the weather was splendid. The course was fifteen miles to windward and back.

The Shamrock started four seconds ahead and after eighty minutes' close racing the Reliance passed her, turning the outer mark three minutes ahead and readily increasing the lead as she ran home.

6

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

SPEECH BY SIR W. LAURIER.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

At a banquet given to the Chambers of Commerce delegates at Montreal Sir Wilfred Laurier, quoting some of the remarks made by the Duke of Devonshire at the meeting of the Empire League on the 20th July, said that if the Colonies, though prepared to give an equivalent for any concession Britain grants, must also surrender some of their political rights let us go no further for we have already come to the parting of ways, and it would be a most evil thing if any of the Colonies consented to surrender any of their legislative independence, and Canada would not willingly consent even for the maintenance of the Empire.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CORNER.

The American cotton corner is causing severe depression in Lancashire and Cheshire.

THE CONQUEST OF NIGERIA.

The fall of Burmi, the last stronghold of the Sultans of Sokoto, completes the destruction of the great Mahomedan Empire of Nigeria and establishes British rule over a vast territory.

RIFLES FOR THE ARTILLERY.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Lord Robert has ordered 48 rifles to be carried by each battery of horse and field artillery as part of the men's personal equipment.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Menotti Garibaldi.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The trooping programme has been issued later than usual this year, but this is not the fault of the Simla authorities. The programme, it may not be generally known, is framed by the home authorities, and its delay this year may possibly be connected with arrangements for South-African reliefs. It was only received at Simla on the 18th instant, and was telegraphed to all concerned within an hour. The following early moves will now be made :—East Lancashire from Jullunder to Poona, about last week of September in relief of the Buffs who go to Aden by the first trooper. The 2nd Welsh Regiment from Subathu to Quetta early in October, in relief of 1st Cheshires who go to Bombay in relief of the 1st North Staffords. The latter go home in the third trooper on the 4th of November. The 1st Royal Lancashires, who arrive by the first trooper, go eo Calcutta in relief of the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who go to Poona in replacement of the 2nd Oxford Light Infantry. The latter go home in the second trooper on the 24th October.

THE NEW INDIAN MARINE STEAMER.

The new Indian Marine steamer to replace the Clive is to be called the Dufferin.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUGUST 23.

The Poona Junior Polo Tournament commences from Monday next. Eight teams have entered. The following is the result of the ties :—Monday:—Veterinary Class versus the Buffs "B" team. The second match will be between the Oxfordshire versus the Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee Tuesday:—Poona Gymkhana versus the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and the second match will be between the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry versus the Buffs "A' team. The semi-finals will be played on Thursday and the finals on Monday, the 31st August.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BOMBAY HINDUS vs. THE POONA GYMKHANA.

POONA, AUGUST 23.

The cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Bombay Hindus—was resumed yesterday. Telang made 101 runs, this being the first century made by anyone on the Gymkhana ground. The Hindus played up well and declared their innings closed when they made 256 runs. The Gymkhana went in for their second venture, and made a little better show than their first innings. The Gymkhana lost the match by one innings and 117 runs. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY HINDUS.

1st Innings.

Telang, st Green, b Wallinger	101
Purshotum, b Wallinger	4
Bandu, c Wallinger, b Forsyth	37
C V Mehta, b Forsyth	45
Talpade, l-b-w, b Forsyt	3
Pai, b Favieli	3
Date, c Forsyth, b Favieli	10
Shashachari, not out	13
Deshmukh, c Frith, b Wallinger	2
Bhatwadekar, not out	7
Agaskar, to bat.	
Extras	6
Total	256

(Innings delared closed.)

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Favieli, not out	23	b Talpade	5
Green, st Sheshachari, b C V Mehta	1	b Talpade	0
Tancred, c Pai, b C V Mehta	2	not out	0
Forsyth, c Bande, b Talpade	0	c and b Talpade	12
Hughes, c Bhatwadker, b C V Mehta	17	b Mehta	...
Wallinger, b Talpade	1	b Mehta	...
Maitland Kirwan, l-b-w, b Mehta	1	b Mehta	8
Davy, c Talpade, b Mehta	0	st Seshachari, b Mehta	36
Frith, c Pai, b Mehta	0	c Mehta, b Talpade	4
Sargent, c and b Talpade	0	c Bhatwadekar, b Talpade	0
Greaxon, run out	4	c Agaskar, b Talpade	2
Extras	9	Extra	8
Total	78	Total	81

THE NORTHCOTE SHIELD COMPETITION.

Two matches in connection with the inter-college competition for the Northcote Shield was played in Poona the other day, The first match between the Rajaram and the Deccan College ended in an easy victory for the latter by nine wickets. The other match between the Fergusson College and the College of Science was won by the latter by 26 runs.

RACING AT POONA,

THE SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUGUST 22.

Notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather the fears that racing would not be possible on Saturday proved groundless. There was an interesting card and the following were the detail :—

The New Lawn Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap of Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1901. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ebrahim Bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8 st .....Comerkan 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 7lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr A R Amer's b or a h Turki h Flag II, 7st 6lbs....Hoyt 3
Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II, 7st 6lbs .....Nama 0
Messrs A Nanji and M Goculdas' g a h Wild Fox, 7st 3lbs .....Etul 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Achilles ; 3 to 1 against Turkish Flag II ; 4 to 1 Hakum and Wild Fox ; 8 to 1 Fakir II

Hakum won by a neck ; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 581-5sec.

The Lillyput Handicap—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 7st 12lbs.....Southall 1
Capt Wilson's g a h Greyleg, 8st 8lbs .....Robinson 2
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Saheb, 7st 8lbs .....Hoyt 3
Mr Fischer' ch a h Governor, 9st 5lbs.....Penton 0
Mr M T Saroff's g a h Bukhtawar, 7st 9lbs.....O'Neill 0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 7st 4lbs (car 7st 7lbs) .....Hector 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 6st 9lbs...Kamad 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Trafalgar, 6st 2lbs (car 6st 10lbs) .....Dhondi 0
Mr D S Mehta's ch a g Avenger, 6st (car 6st 5lbs) .....Ahmad 0

Betting : 5 to 2 against Greg Leg : 3 to 1 Hermit; 4 to 1 Kour Saheb and Governor ; 6 to 1 Minting King ; 8 to 1 Little Joker ; 10 to 1 Buktawar and 20 to 1 the others.

Hermit cleverly by half a length ; a neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 4-5sec.

All Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third. Rs. 50 A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

H H The Koar Saheb of Patiala's br aus m Maioy 13st 7lbs .....Southall 1
Mr Sara A Nanji and Mr Goculdas, b aus m Olga, 8st 5lbs .....Cowell 2
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 9st 12lbs .....Robinson 3
Mr H G Baldock's br aus g Comeback, 9st 11b...Penton 0
Dr Spooner Hart's b aus m Pride O'Dharamtala, 8st .....O'Neill 0
Mr Percy Fischer's br c h Wink, 7st 7lbs .....Melcom 0
Voty Col Hazelton's br a s g Patrician, 6st 2lbs ..Kamad 0

Betting:—2 to 1 against Olga; 3 to 1 each Min and Wink; 6 to 1 Malice; 8 to 1 the others.

Won comfortably by two and a half lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 35sec.

The Ganeshkhind Cup.—Winner, a Cup value Rs. 2 0, presented by H. E. The Right Honible Lord Northcote, G. C. I. E., with Rs. 100 to the 2nd, and Rs. 50 to the 3rd from the Fund. A Welter Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under. G. R.'s Jockey penalized. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Benn's g a h Regret, 10st 7lbs.....Capt Casson 1
Major Murray and Capt Lloyd's ch a h Hamilton, 10st 9lbs .....Capt Greville
Mr Bonnie's ch a h Selim, 10st 5 .....Penton 32
Mr W Best' b a h Huddil, 11st 7lbs.....Capt Hackman 0
Col Keeles's b a h Rocket, 10st 11lbs .....Mr Myers 0
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Duldul, 10st 5 lbs .....Owner 0
Mr Forsyth's ch a h Porphyry, 8st 11 lbs .....Mr Bonsor 0

Betting :—2 to 1 against Duldul ; 3 to 1 Regret, 4 to 1 Hamilton, 6 to 1 Selim, Huddal and Rocket ; 20 to 1 Porphyry.

Hamilton was quickest out of the machine, being closely followed by Regret, who came on and won by a length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 11sec.

All Horse Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr D D's b aus g Roscommon, 6st .....Mesom 1
Mr M Pestonji's br aus m Blue Blood, 6st 12lbs .....Bennett 2
H H Aga Khan's br aus g Boalsman, 9st 12lbs...Robinson 3
Messrs Gaistaun and Avasia's ch c h Presbyterian, 10st 7lbs .....Hoyt 0
Messrs M Pestonji and R Bhikaji's b aus g Kingston, 8st 11lbs .....Egan 0
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker, 8st 3lbs .....Kamad 0
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Dioptrix, 8st 2lbs .....Southall 0
Mr Leslie's b aus g Spark, 8st 11 .....Penton 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzroy, 7st 9lbs.....O'Neill 0

Betting :—2 to 1 on Beadsman ; 5 to 1 against Roscommon ; 6 to 1 Blue Blood ; 8 to 1 Park ; 10 to 1 Presbyterian and others.

Roscommon was the first away in a rattling good start and maintaining his lead throughout won easily by two lengths ; a length between second and third. Spark was fourth Time.—1 min. 2 4-5sec.

Arab Pony Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 9st W. I. Ponies measured previous to 31st April, 1899, 7lbs. extra. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 180 or over: once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over. 4lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Maydwell's g a h Titus II 9st 4lbs.....Hoyt 1
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan, 8st 4lbs .....Southall 2
Col Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner, 8st 10lbs...Robinson 3
Mr Faroj Bin Sanad, b a h Mosumma, 8 t 9lbs...Penton 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sepoy, 8 t 5lbs .....N ma 0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Meereed, 7st 6lbs .....He roo 0

Betting : 6 to 4 against Money Spinner ; 2 to 1 Shah Jehan ; 4 to 1 Titus II ; 10 to 1 Mosumma and 12 to 1 the others.

Titus II. got a lead of two lengths at the start which he maintained throughout, winning a good race by a length and a half ; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 25sec.

Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs, 200 ; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st, W, I.—3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Ponies measured previous to 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. extra. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr R M Roy's g a h Farewell, 8st 4lbs.....Penton 1
Messrs A A Saif and S Rasheed's b a h Settler, 7st 12lbs .....Hoey 0 2
Mr Bonnie's ch a h Selim, 7st 6lbs .....Bennett 3
Major Edwards b a g Daimyo 10st.....Owner 0
Messrs E Amrani O Mahomed's b a h Greatorex, 8st 4lbs .....Nama 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Farewell ; 4 to 1 Settler ; 5 to 1 Daimyo ; 6 to 1 Selim ; 8 to 1 Greatorex.

Sett'er led out, but was challenged inside the distance by the favourite who won a good race home by three quarters of a length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—54 3 5sec.

MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA AUGUST 22.

An unusual assembly witnessed Messrs Ardeshir's drawing. The special committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the drawing to the committee. The committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said : "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 18 9, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the next drawing day on the 15th of November (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. Fifty-seven prize tickets fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize felt (ticket No. 2083) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay ; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim ; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to I rahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUGUST 22.

I send you particulars of this year's Tournament. The programme is an attractive one and should attract a large number of entries. The innovation of extending the "week" by a day, i. e. from Monday to Monday, is a good one. More time will be available for competitions by match play,—the most important and most interesting one in the meeting—and we shall not be rushed through our annual meeting and prize distribution in one afternoon. All the competitions will be over 18 holes of the links and the clubs' gold and silver medals will be given on scratch scores for 18 holes, not for 9 as in previous years.

The policy of putting the qualifying competition for the R.W.G.C. cup, and the President's cup, and the Bombay Gymkhana cup on the first 2days of the meeting will not commend itself to scratch players as Nasik course wants a lot of "getting used to" and visitors will probably not be able to do themselves justice in the first 2 days. Moreover only the scores returned in cup competitions are to count for the medals. The building of the club house is getting on faster and it should be partly ready for occupation by September 14th. The links are in fair order, but want a lot of rolling through the green, and round the greens, especially as the ground is very rough and in some places sprinkled with loose stones. No doubt the Tournament Secretary will see to this in the next three weeks. The greens themselves are in good order. I would like to see the bunkers square faced. At present only one of them will stop a topped ball going at any pace.

I will reserve my remarks on the prospects of the Tournament and players till we get into September.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT, 1903.

Monday, September 14th.

7-15 a.m.—Handicap. Match play against Bogey.

3-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana Cup. Handicap. Medal play.—Cup presented by the Bombay Gymkhana.

Tuesday, September 15th.

7-15 a. m.—R W I G C Cup. Scrath. Qualifying Competition. Medal play. Entrance Rs. 3. The eight lowest scorers to compete by match play on subsequent days for the Cup. Also Handicap. Stroke play.

3 30 p. m.—President's Cup. Scratch. Stroke play. Also Handicap. Stroke play. Prize.—Cup presented by the President, Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie, I. C. S.

Wednesday, September 16th.

7-15 a. m.—R W I G C Cup. First round. Match play. Handicap. For members not in the eight competing for the Cup. Stroke play.

3-30 p. m.—Scratch Foursomes, First round. 1st Prize—Rs. 40 presented by the Club. 2nd prize.—Half the entrance fees.

3-30 p. m.—Handicap Foursomes. First round. Entrance fee Rs. 4 per pair. 1st Prize.—Rs. 30 presented by the Club. 2nd prize.—Half the entrance fees.

Thursday, September 17th.

7-15 a. m.—R W I G C Cup. Second round. Match play. Also Handicap. Stroke play.

3-30 p.m.—Scratch Foursomes. Second round. Also Handicap Foursomes. Second round.

Friday, September 18th.

7-15 a.m.—Scratch Foursomes. Third round. Also Handicap Foursomes, Third round.

3 30 p.m.—R. W. I. G. C. Cup. Final round, Match play. Also Handicap. Match play against Bogey.

Saturday, September 19th.

7 15 a.m.—Scratch Foursomes. Finals. Also Handicap Foursomes, Finals. Also Handicap. Stroke play. 3 0 p.m.—Annual Meeting. 4 30 p.m.—Allied pairs Handicap. Stroke play, over the first 9 holes only.

Lady's Prize.—Presented by Mr R B Stevar I C S.

Gentleman's Prize.—The entrance fees.

Monday, September 21st.

7 15 a.m.—Nasik Gymkhana Cup, Handicap Stroke play. Entrance Rs. 2 Cup presented by the Nasik Gymkhana.

4 30 p.m.—Wooden Spoon Competition. Handicap. Stroke play. Holes Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Only the three members who return the highest gross scores during the week may compete.

Prize.—Presented by Mr. R. C. Wroughton I.F.S.

5 p.m. Prize distribution.

2nd and 3rd prizes in cup competitions and all prizes in ordinary handicap competition will be given from entrance fees.

The Club's gold medal will be presented to the player returning the best average of 3 scratch scores in cup competitions stroke play.

The Club's silver medal will be presented to the player returning the best scratch score in the said cup competitions.

PROGRAMME FOR LADIES.

Monday. September 14th.

8 0 a.m.—Handicap. First round of 9 holes on the Ladies links.

4-30 p.m.—Handicap. Second round of 9 holes. Two prizes.

Tuesday, September 15th.

8-0 a.m.—Handicap. Match play against, Bogey. First round of 9 holes.

4-30 p.m.—Handicap, Second round of 9 holes. Prize—Presented by Mr. J.J. Heaton I.C.S.

Wednesday. September 16th.

4 a.m.—Ladies Foursomes. Handicap. First round of 9 holes.

4-30 p.m.—Ladies Second round of 9 holes Prize—Presented by the Managing Committee.

Thursday. September 17th.

8-0 a.m—Handicap. First round of 9 holes.

4-30 p.m.—Handicap Second round of 9 holes. 1st Prize—A Bangle presented by the Bombay members.

Friday, September 18th.

8 0 a.m.—Ladies Foursomes, Finals.

Saturday, September 19th.

4 30 p. m.—Allied pairs, Handicap. Stroke play. First 9 holes of men's links.

(See the Gentlemen's Programme.)

Monday, September 21st.

8-0 a.m.—Putting Competition. Entrace fee Re.1. Prize—The entrance fees.

5-0 p. m.—Distribution of Prizes.

The Honorary Secretary for the Tournament is Mr. A. G. Edie I. F. S, Nasik, from whom copies of programme an all particulars of the tournament can be obtained.

N. B.—Members intending to visit Nasik on the occasion are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary who will send them Railway concession tickets and who will endeavour to make arrangement for their accommodation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Captian B. Vincent, Royal Horse Artillery, with the Japanese Army.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel L. Butler, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel to command the 5th Dragoon Guards, and is ordered to join.

It is proposed to employ the 48th Bengal Pioneers on plate-laying work on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, which will probably be commenced early in December.

General Egerton has sent to India a requisition for medical officers, including two in place of two Protectorate medical officers invalided. The War Office has been asked to replace the Protectorate officers, the Government of India supplying the others.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officers as follows :—Lieut. E. P. F. Shine, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, from 1st to 30th September, 1903. 2nd-Lieutenant H St. G S Scott, 21st Bombay Infantry, from 22nd August to 21st September 1903.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

GENTLEMEN who were invited to attend a meeting in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday last at 5-30 p.m. are particularly requsted to attend another meeting at the same place and him on Tuesday next the 25th inst.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF LORD SALISBURY.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Lord Salisbury is slowly sinking and to-day received the last sacrament. Oxygen is continuously administered to him.

LONDON, AUGUST 22, 9-20 P.M.

Lord Salisbury is dead.

THE Marquis of Salisbury, representative of the illustrious house of Cecil, was the eldest surviving son of the second Marquis. The founder of the branch of the Cecils, from which the present Marquis is descended, was the second son of Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the "Bismarck" of the Elizabethan era. It is recorded that the first earl "fell a martyr to hard work in the public service," and it may safely be said that the late Marquis displayed the physical features, as well as moral and mental characteristics, of his ancestors. He has been described as "sitting in the Lords quiet, proudly self-contained, with his handsome, but coldly-chiselled features sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought." Although born in the lap of luxury, the noble Marquis was a hard worker from youth. He was born at Hatfield in 1830, and received his education at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1853 he was elected a Fellow of All Souls', and the same year he was returned to the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as Member for Stamford. While in the Lower House where he soon became distinguished as one of the most able debaters in the Conservative ranks, he was known as Lord Robert Cecil until the decease of his elder brother on June 15, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne. When the late Earl of Derby formed his third Administration in July, 1866, he appointed Lord Cranborne to the responsible post of Secretary of State for India. His lordship was added to the Privy Council on receiving this appointment, which he resigned on March 2, 1867, at the close of a Cabinet Council, when a majority of the Ministers present consented to introduce a "real and satisfactory" Reform Bill. At the same time General Peel, the Secretary of State for War, and the Earl of Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary, also sent in their resignations. On the death of his father in 1868, Lord Cranborne succeeded to the Marquisate of Salisbury and a seat in the House of Lords. In November, 1869, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in succession to the late Earl of Derby. He was again appointed

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA,

when Mr. Disraeli returned to office, in February, 1874. It was admitted by all political parties that the Prime Minister had made the best possible choice when in November, 1876, he selected the Marquis of Salisbury to represent Great Britain, as Special Ambassador, at the Conference at Constantinople. The Marquis, on his way to the Turkish capital, visited the Courts of Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. He took the leading part in the deliberations in the proceedings of the Conference, which, after seven plenary sittings, broke up on January 20, 1877, in consequence of the refusal of the Porte to accept the proposals of the Powers. Thereupon his Lordship and the other Ambassadors immediately quitted Constantinople. In 1878 he went with Lord Beaconsfield to the Berlin Conference, and brought back peace with honour. In 1885 he became Prime Minister, and was also Secretary for Foreign Affairs retaining that post until February, 1886. After Mr. Gladstone's shortlived Ministry he was again returned to power, and formed his second Ministry in 1886. His third Ministry was formed in 1895. To go back over Lord Salisbury's career, we find that in April, 1857, Lord Robert Cecil made his first appearance as a proposer of legislation, by introducing a Bill to amend the procedure at parliamentary election, by substituting a voting paper system for that of personal attendance at a polling station for the purpose of recording the vote. The Bill had to be withdrawn, but the eminent applicability of its principle to the case of the University constituencies was recognised in the Reform Act of ten years later. The year 1857 was further rendered notable by Lord Robert Cecil's marriage with Georgina Caroline, eldest daughters of Sir Edmund Hall Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, and a Judge of profound learning and legal acumen. It was a match which the world called imprudent, for Lord Robert Cecil was a younger son with little prospect of succeeding to the title and estates ; but the issue was the happiest. None who came into contact with the late Marchioness of Salisbury failed to be impressed by her brilliant intellectual qualities and personal charm. The attachment between the two was deep and abiding ; nor could it be doubted that the demise of his beloved helpmeet had no little influence upon Lord Salisbury's retirement from public life. This period was for Lord Robert Cecil one of great Parliamentary activity. He offered the strongest opposition to the proposal for the abolition of Church rates. He showed his political insight by advocating the union of Moldavia and Wallachia, which was subsequently effected under Prince Charles.

HIS INDISCRETIONS.

To this period also belongs the most notorious of Lord Roberts Cecil's indiscretions. When the rejection of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill by the House of Lords prompted a conflict between the two Houses, the tortuous policy of the Government exasperated the Conservative Opposition, and provoked Lord Robert Cecil into the criticism that the devices by which the policy of the Government had been characterised from beginning to end were "more worthy of an attorney than of a statesman." Referring to this phrase in a subsequent debate, he admitted that the expression was thought to be too violent, and that when a speaker, in the heat of debate, dropped an expression which, on reflection, he thought to be stronger than was necessary, he ought to take the first opportunity either to apologise or to retract. "Therefore," he went on to say "he felt that he was only doing justice to his own feelings when he owned that on that occasion he did great injustice to the attornies. They were a very honourable set of men, and he was sure" (he was evidently going to say, amid the interruptions which ensued) "that they were incapable of the chicanery of which he had accused the Government. Apologetic biographers have sought to explain away the offensiveness of the sarcasm ; but this, alas ! was only the first of many occasions when he was to display his mordant wit in a manner which was the despair of his political friends and the joy of his opponents. It was in these years, too, that Lord Robert Cecil was one of the most brilliant writers for the "Saturday Review," and contributed numerous articles of great literary power and merit to the "Quarterly."

In 1865 Lord Robert Cecil succeeded, by the death of his elder brother, to the second title of the family, Lord Cranborne, and a year later the downfall of Lord Russell's administration brought Lord Derby to the head of affairs. In his Government Lord Cranborne held the office of Secretary of State for India, with a seat in the Cabinet. This was high preferment for a politician who had not undergone the usual preparation for cabinet office by service in a subordinate ministerial post ; but so brilliant was the reputation that his Parliamentary abilities had won for him that it surprised few and dissatisfied none. This office Lord Cranborne held for ten months.

The schism between Lord Cranborne and Mr. Disraeli was, fortunately, not irreparable. Lord Cranborne was actuated by the patriotism that merges private in public considerations; his Chief had the politic magnanimity of the thorough man of the world; and both enjoyed the inestimable advantage of being opposed by a politician whose influence in undesignedly healing feuds among his political adversaries so often earned him the benediction pronounced upon peacemakers. So when, in 1874, the Liberals having been defeated and discredited and the Conservatives returned to office with the first real working majority since 1841, it was universally felt that the dissention of 1867 must have a place in the Cabinet, he resumed his former position at the India Office. Meanwhile two important events had happened. On April 12th, 1867, the second Marquis of Salisbury died, and on May 7th his son took his seat in the House of Lords.

(Concluded on page 6.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

EXTENSION OF LORD CURZON'S VICEROYALTY.

So far as I have noticed, and I think I have read all that has appeared both in London and the Provinces about the important announcement made to the Viceregal Council by Lord Curzon, the chorus of approval is unbroken, Liberal papers as well as Conservatives joining in praising his Excellency for consenting to remain in India until the measures he has launched have had time to reach fruition. The "Times," whose article, if one may judge from internal evidence, was written by Mr. Chirol, says:—"Lord Curzon went out to India in the last days of 1898 as a rising politician who had supplemented wide and solid studies of Asiatic politics by extensive travel, and with an established reputation as a brilliant debater and a hard working Under-Secretary of State, but with no great experience of affairs save that which can be acquired in subordinate positions in the Government. He has more than justified the expectations of his friends by the manner in which he has stood the searching test of power. He has known how to use his former knowledge of Eastern problems, without allowing it to prejudice him against the assimilation of fresh information. His principles have remained unaltered, but he has shown that he is able to apply them freely and easily to the changing conditions of the problems of Eastern Government. He has learnt much, and he continues to investigate with unabated zeal and energy the endless questions which present themselves to the responsible ruler of three hundred millions of men. He has the large yet sober imagination of a statesman." "Lord Curzon," the writer further observes, "does not extenuate the difficulties which confront us in India, but he is confident that with forethought and decision they may be overcome." No less eulogistic is the "Standard." "Lord Curzon," we are told, "has been eager and strenuous beyond the wont of the most energetic of his predecessors. He has not only taken in hand simultaneously the business of reform in many branches of the Administration, but has already translated some of his most sweeping designs into accomplished fact. Yet, if much has been achieved, even more remains to be completed. It is the earnest desire, the conscientious determination to carry out to the contemplated end the enterprises upon which he has been engaged, that furnish him with the inducement to remain. But it required no small effort of will and self-denial to set aside the considerations in favour of a return to English life." "Lord Curzon's extension," joyfully exclaims the "Chronicle" will put an end to whatever danger there may have been of Mr. Brodrick becoming the next Viceroy ; and it may safely be said that Mr. Brodrick's scheme for saddling India with the cost of the South African garrison has made him much the most unpopular man in the country at the present time."

The "Chronicle" is at right, and no doubt part of the pleasure universally expressed at Lord Curzon's decision is that it prevents India from being handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. Brodrick. It is interesting to note that throughout the comments in the Press there is a general feeling to regard Lord Curzon's act as a sacrifice, though, perhaps, the Viceroy himself does not consider the matter in that light even should his remaining some time longer in India effect his political prospects at home. Everybody here is exercised as to the conditions under which Lord Curzon will come home next year for a holiday if he does come. Will he resign his office or will the Government venture to propose an alteration of the law to enable him to take leave without ceasing to be Viceroy ? Another alternative is to repeal the clause of the Act - 3 and 4, William IV—which affects his case. The clause in question runs as follows :—"The return to Europe or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe of any Governor-General of India, the Governor, Member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief shall be deemed in law a resignation and a voidance of his office or employment." This enactment is really older than the reign of William IV, having been copied from an old statute of George IV. As is well-known Members of Council are not now prohibited from coming to England on leave, this privilege having been granted by an Act passed in 1861, in the following terms :—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council or Governor in Council of either of the Presidencies as the case may be to grant to an ordinary Member of Council leave of absence under medical certificate for a period not exceeding six months, and such member during his absence shall retain his office and shall on his return and resumption of his duties receive half his salary for the period of such absence, but if his absence shall exceed six months his office shall be vacated." Mr. George Forrest writes as follows to the "Westminster Gazette :—" "In your London Letter' you state if Lord Curzon comes home for a short holiday no formal re-appointment will, it seems, be necessitated by his return. If Lord Curzon comes home a formal reappointment or a fresh Act of Parliament will most certainly be required. If a Governor-General of India sails for Europe he ceases, by an old Act, to be Governor-General This Act will have to be repealed, and the wisdom of its repeal lends itself to grave discussion." I think Mr. Forrest under

(special notice)." It would be an exaggeration to say that the right hon. gentleman was "struck all of a heap," but he certainly had a start, and for a moment it looked as if he was going to stop and buy a copy of the paper to see what the "Pall Mall" had said. However, he sacrificed his curiosity for the moment and continued his progress towards St. Stephen's. Scarcely anybody recognised him; but that is not remarkable. The Londoner does not know by sight our greatest men, and the King might walk from one end of Oxford street to another without being noticed by a dozen persons. In Piccadilly or the Park it would be different, for there he would be amongst another class. Although the weather was not exactly overpoweringly hot yesterday it was rather warm, yet Mr. Chamberlain was wearing an overcoat, and he had generally a somewhat benumbed and pinched appearance.

THE WORLD'S FINEST SECURITY.

Path, the bourne to which so many Anglo-Indians proceed at the close of their official careers, used to be called in the good old days the "City of the 3 per cents," and all the Empire over Englishmen are more or less interested in consols though they are not (unfortunately for investors) what they once were. At the banquet given a fortnight ago by the Lord Mayor of London to the leading representatives of the banking and financial world Mr Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though admitting that consols are lower now then they used to be, maintained that they are still "the finest and the greatest security in the world." Still for some purposes consols notwithstanding their continued pre-eminence are not the best form of investment in all cases as the country has this very day learned to its cost. Amongst the Parliamentary publications issued this morning is a report by the Committee on Public Accounts in which attention is called to a really serious loss which has resulted from a too great fondness for "our great security." As your readers may be aware extensive building operations on behalf of Government are in progress in Whitehall and Parliament street. For this purpose the sum of £2,360,000 was issued under the authority of a special Act of Parliament to the National Debt Commissioners, who in their wisdom invested the greater part of it—indeed all but about £370,000 —in Consols. It has now transpired that this extremely unprofitable transaction has already entailed a a loss to the country of £112,675, and the circumstances under which this large sum has disappeared is thus explained by the Public Accounts Committee. The money was issued to the National Debt Commissioners for "temporary investment," and it was known that the works were contracted to be all completed during the years 1905-6-7, and that the money would, therefore, necessarily be gradually required from time to time as the works progressed. The loss was on £704,081 and amounted to no less than 16·03 per cent. The Committee point out that consols, being liable to fluctuation, are more suitable for permanent than temporary investment, and invite the Treasury to consider whether in similar cases hereafter such investments should not be made in Treasury Bills or in some other securities in which the capital sum would not be liable to diminution. The National Debt Commissioners at present are the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England with Mr. W. G. Hervey, CB, as Comptroller-General. Evidently in the multitude of Commissioners there is not always wisdom.

THE MOSQUITO PLANT.

The interest in "the question of the Mosquito plant" has been continued. Sir George Birdwood in his letter recently published in the "Times" placed the controversy as betwe n Captain Larymore and Dr. Prout on a right footing. Captain Larymore's experiences were supported by Indian experience, and were not to be set aside by the pottering—the pun is not intentional—experiments conducted by Dr Prout at some thousands of miles west of Nigeria, and the whole Sahara between; and whether the Mosquito Plant proved to be efficacious or not against malaria, as the extention of its cultivation could not but be indirectly, if not directly, beneficial, by promoting the general healthfulness and amenity of the localities about which it was freely planted. Captain Larymore's action in the matter ought to be encouraged, and his example followed in every tropical country heavily stricken with malaria. That was Sir George Birdwood's position, and there can be no doubt of its being as sound scientifically as it is just and sympathetic towards Captain Larymore. In the "Times" of Tuesday last the gallant Captain thanks Sir George Birdwood for his generous support, and gives the coup de grace to Dr. Prout's experiments. As I daresay you will republish his letter I need not detail his experiences, which seem to be conclusive as to the Mosquito Plant being in some form obnoxious to mosquitos, and therefore in some degree at least a defence against malaria. I am here concerned only with other features of the controversy. Here is a highly intelligent official, a gallant gunner, the British Resident in the pest-ridden territory of Northern Nigeria, who having observed, on the spot, that the Nigerian mosquito avoids the Nigerian basil, and having drawn the attention of Kew, and the Editor of the "Times" to the facts, is publicly told by the former that his facts are all nonsense, by the testimony of Dr. Prout's dubious experiments with potted Sierra Leone basil plants and captured Sierra Leone mosquitoes. I say nothing of the unscientific character of this treatment of Captain Larymore; that has been fully expressed by by Sir George Birdwood, with a special hand as forbearing, as such is its swift and sharp incisiveness; and my point simply is that if Captain Larymore's treatment by Kew is an example of the manner in which the well considered suggestions of intelligent young officers are received by the departmental chiefs under the British Government, it is little wonder that our officers are so little anxious, after once entering the public services to improve their knowledge, and that our Government is the laughing stock of the Germans for its want of initiative in facing the new conditions of our daily expanding empire, and its antiquated ways in all its international relations. It in in this sense that the recent correspondence in the "Times" on the Mosquito Plant has been taken up in various parts of the country. Captain Larymore and Sir George Birdwood's letters have also been keenly appreciated in the Clubs here in London on quite other grounds. Sir William Thiselton Dyer is a formidable controversialist, and that in the best sense of the word, and for this he is highly appreciated. But for some reason or other he is not popular either with scientific men, or the ordinary run of officials. There is no doubt of his superiority, and possibly his unpopularity is owing to his seeming to give himself superior airs, instead of walking humbly, unconscious of his intellectual accomplishments and weight of learning, with his nominal equals. He certainly is not the man to suffer fools gladly. Sir George Birdwood's prompt and decisive support of Captain Larymore has, therefore, given wide satisfaction, and great is the delight over his quiet observation that the rough usage Captain Larymore has received from Kew "will not recommend itself on reflection to Sir William Thiselton Dyer's fine sensibility or common sense." The common practical sense of the whole matter would seem to be the universal planting of the basil about barracks and hospitals and our bungalows in the tropics, and not to leave the monopoly of it to the Hindoos.

MILITARY MEDALS.

Somehow or other I have an idea that in times gone by there have occasionally been heard in India murmurs as to the manner in which medals are bestowed. In fact from the eccentric manner in which a medal has been granted for this expedition, and withheld from that I have always thought that the medal department in the War Office was in charge of the boy clerks or the lady typists. However that may be, there is much dissatisfaction here with the way in which the South African medals have been distributed or rather have not been, and the subject has given rise to an edifying conversation in Parliament. The member for the Spalding division Mr. Mansfield, asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been drawn to complaints which had been made to the War Office and to officers by officers and men of the Yeomanry and Colonial forces who served in South Africa previous to July, 1901, at not receiving their medals, and, if so, seeing that the medal rolls from these units were rendered previous to July 31, 1901, would he say when these medals would be issued; and whether in view of the fact that the King's medal, which was authorized in Army Orders for October, 1902, had been issued to Regular troops, he would explain why the Queen's medal applied for in July, 1901, had not yet been issued to men of the Yeomanry and Colonial forces. Lord Stanley (for Mr. Brodrik) replied:—"Individual complaints have been received and attended to when possible by issuing the medals, and the remainder will be issued as quickly as is consistent with the proper checking of the rolls." Whereupon Mr. Mansfield asked "whether Yeomanry medals had been put on one side in order that the medals for the Regulars might be issued, "No Sir," Lord Stanley indignantly said, "there is no truth whatever in that." Then Mr. Lee, the Conservative member for Fareham, claimed by asking in a most exasperating way, whether it was the fact that the decorations had already been conferred on regimental pets, and whether the claims of human beings would be considered next. More in sorrow than in anger Lord Stanley answered: —"Sir, I do not think the hon. member has any right to make such an insinuation. Every single case has been considered. I have had lots of letters on the subject, and I have looked into every complaint personally, and have found that in every case it has been due to the medal roll being deficient. Adding insult to injury Mr. Mansfield wished to know whether it was not a fact that a dog and a horse had been decorated. "No Sir," shrieked Lord Stanley. Shade of Caligula!

OLLA PODRIDA.

The curious may be interested to learn that the will of the late Sir James MacNabb Campbell has been proved at £5,113-12-9, and yet there are some innocent folk who still think that all retired Indian Civilians are Nabobs.

I hear that "The Life of the Marquis of Dalhousie," on which, as your readers are aware, Sir William Lee Warner is engaged will be published next year It is about time that we had a life of one of the most remarkable men who ever directed the helm of State in India—43 years have elapsed since his too early death—and the work could not have been placed in more capable hands. By the way considering how large a space Dalhousie occupies in British Indian history it is interesting to remember that when he passed away he was only 48, and that when he arrived at Calcutta to assume the reins of government he was four years younger than Lord Curzon when the latter was sworn in as Governor-General, and yet there were not a few people who thought that in 1899 Lord Curzon was too young to be entrusted with such tremendous responsibilities.

I understand that the Northbrook Society has given notice of its intention to vacate at the end of six months the rooms it has rented at the Imperial Institute since, owing to "Res angusta domi," it gave up its convenient and central situated house in Whitehall Gardens. Its future home has, I believe, not yet been decided upon, but it may be taken for granted that it will not be at South Kensington. Those who are responsible for its management appear to have at last come to recognise what some of us told them before they migrated to an out of the way locality that if the Society is to properly fulfil its object, namely, affording a meeting-place for Indians and Anglo-Indians, its quarters must be within a reasonable distance of Charing Cross, the centre of metropolitan activity.

The Foreign Office—our Foreign Office not yours—is said to be alive to the importance of improving the Consular Service to meet the needs of the times. That everything is not for the best in the best of all departments is shown by a little incident recorded by the Public Accounts Committee in their report referred to above. Under the heading "Diplomatic and Consular Services" they write:—"Your Committee observe that an officer without a Civil Service certificate has been retained at Shanghai for five years, and could not qualify at the end of the time. His services have now been dispensed with, and the Department, recognising the irregularity, will not allow such a case to occur in future." How kind of the Department!

A SUPPOSED WITCH POSSESSING DANGEROUS POWERS.

CHILDLIKE NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, in July last, convicted Vaharya Walad Somarla and two others of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced accused No. 1 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two to five years each. An appeal by the three accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The three accused were committed to the Sessons Court on a charge of murder. The deceased Poyari, woman, about 28 years of age, was the wife of the complainant Meghu Somara, a Bhil residing in a small Hamlet of the village of Hasli in the Taloda taluka. Shortly after her marriage, her husband's brother, accused No. 1, lost several head of cattle and a few goats; his two daughters were stricken with sudden death; and his only son was laid low with a dangerous malady of the eyes. These successive calamities he attributed, with the childlike superstition of his race, to some preternatural agency; and soon the unfortunate Poyari came to be regarded in the little hamlet as a witch possessing dangerous power over man and beast. The simple faith of the Bhil, Mr. De Souza remarked supplies a summary remedy in such cases. By a little physical chastisement, an attempt is made to exercise the evil spirit, and the reputed witch is then escorted to the outskirts of the village, and expelled, with a solemn warning never to step again into the precincts of the village under the most awful sanction. In the present case, however the chastisement administered to Poyari apparently resulted in her death. Her corpse was found early on the morning of the 12th May last lying on the slope of the embankment of the river Odal, flowing past the village. The medical evidence showed that her death was due to a fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs and the perforation of the left lung by a piece of the brokens, rib resulting in severe hemorrhage. In the opinion of the hospital assistant the fracture was caused by blows with a blunt substance. The complainant deposed that the three accused and one Babaya, who had not been apprehended, came one afternoon to his house; that accused No. 1 charged his wife with having killed his children and his cattle by witch craft: that the first two accused gave her blows with a stick, and all the accused then dragged her to a bhore tree, about 20 yards from his house; that, standing by his house, he saw Babaya on the top of the tree, which accused Nos. 2 and 3 suspended her to a branch of the tree by adjusting a noose round her left wrist, that they then swung her to and fro, while accused No. 1 in the intervals he laboured her with a stock on her left side. Night had already fallen and the complainant was too frightened to follow her or to make enquiries after her, and it was not till next morning that he learned from one Pisa that her corpse was lying on the sloped the nala at some distance off. It would be seen, said the Sessions Judge, that the evidence left then absolutely in the dark as to when Poyari died, what was the immediate cause of her death; how her corpse came to be found on the bank of the nala; and what the accused did after she was let down from the tree. A witness named Pisa deposed that about sunset on that day, he saw four men, including the accused, carrying the corpse of Poyari to the riverside, and that, on seeing him, they dropped it on the embankment and ran away. Neither the Sessions Judge nor the assessors believed Pisa. The accused, in their confessions, said in effect that after subjecting Poyari to the ill'treatment above described, they let her down from the tree, and saw her off the limits of the village; that she proceeded in the direction of the nala, saying she wanted to drink water, and that they did not hear of her death till the next day. The inference, said Mr. DeSouza was that Poyari died on the brink of the nala; and this inference was supported by the medical evidence which showed that friction of the broken rib against the lung in the act of walking might well have caused rapture and hemorrhage, and resulted in death. The Sessons Judge came to the conclusion that the accused could not be found guilty of any graver offence than that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. But the mode of administering the punishment, he thought, was brutal in the extreme and he was unable to regard their superstition as extenuating their brutality. The three accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lorships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

DEATH OF LORD SALISBURY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Almost immediately upon his entrance into the Upper Chamber he stepped into his natural place as one of

THE LEADERS OF ITS DEBATES

In October of 1869 the dignified office of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, which has been held by so many distinguished Englishmen, was oacated by the death of Lord Derby, and the almost unanimous voice of the University designated Lord Salisbury as his successor. Apart from this, the most important event in his career during this period was the prominent part he played in the stirring times in the Near East in the late seventies. This naturally divides itself into three heads. By his mission to Constantinople after the Russian occupation of the Danubian Principalities, Lord Salisbury brought the demands os the Czar into ressonable limits and formulated the only scheme which could have averted war. That he failed was due to no fault of his, but to the unconquerable stupidity of the Turks. When the militrry precautions forced on Great Britain by the Treaty of San Stefano drove the cautions and lymphatic Lord Lerby from the Foreign Secretarpship, and Lord Salisbury took up the reins of office, the change exercised a most healthy influence upon the progress of the negosiations with Russia. The powerful Note he at once addressed to the powers in jusiificarion of the refusa of Great Britain to atten a Congress by which Russia refused to be bound had an instantaneous and immense effect upon public opinion, and was the chief factor in inducing the Congress of Berlin. And with Lord Beaconsfield he shares the honour of the final settlement at Berlin, which history has decided was the best possible in the circumstances. The pity of it is that the closing stage of this splendid work should have been a wretched controversy evoked by the surreptitious publication in a London journal of the preliminary agreement with Russia known as the Schouvaloff memorial. To prevent the accuracy of this from being admitted, the limits of official denials were undoubtebly strained to extreme limits.

The control of Foreign Affairs he obtained in 1879 was retained almost uninterruptedly by Lord Salisbury when in office. It is as a great Foreign Minister rather than as Premier or leader of the Conservative party, that he will be chiefly remembered; and it is a fortunate circumstances for England that the trend of political affairs during the past twenty years has been such that its relations with foreign Powers should have been principally directed by him. His foreign policy gardually inspired confidence in all parties, and when by the death of Prince Bismarck, he became the cloyen of European statismen, it was unisally felt that the control of affairs could not be in better hands but this is anticipating. The success of Mr. Gladstone at the polls in 1880 threw the Conservative party into opposition for five years.

LEADER OF THE LORDS.

Then the death of Lord Beaconsfield in 1881 rendered vacant the leadership of the Conservative party and inaugurated that period of dual control, Lord Salisbury leading the party in the Lords and Sir Stafford Northoote in the Commons, which was much debated, but which was the only practicable arrangement. When however, shortly after the fall of Khartoum, the Gladstone Government was defeated on a side issue, the knot was at once cut by her Majesty the Queen sending for Lord Salisbury. From that date he has commanded the unquestioned obedience of the Conservative party. His leaderehip was at first accepted with some reserve. A certain arstocratic hauteur, a love of epigram exercised regardless of the subject, or the subject and an aversion to the arts of the demagogue pushed to the verge of the excessive—these are not qualities which usually go to the making of a successful party leader in these democratic days. And yet the influence wielded by this statesman of lofty rank, commanding abilities, and a sincere patriotism which overbore a natural predilection for study and philosophy rather than for action, so far outweighed these deficiencies, that he has led the three strongest administration of modern times. When Lord Salisbury formed his second Government in 1886 on the defeat of the Gladstone Home Rule Bill, it is known that he would have waived his claim and have accepted a post in a Unionist Coalition under Lord Hartington but the magnanimous offer was declined. Two, and two only, of the Ministers who held office from 1886 to 1892 will probably in future be associated with history—Lord Salisbury for his consistently safe and sober foreign policy, and Mr. Balfour for his brilliant administration of Ireland. When Lord Salisbury came back to power in 1895, with the enormous majority of 150, there was before the country an anxious period in our relations with foreign powers. Venuezla Armeni, Crete, China, and Fashoda—these names recall crises which on two occasions at least brought the country to the verge of war. But in all his dealings on these question he displayed the true qualities of the statesman. He resigned the office of the Premiership on July 1902, and since then he resided in seclusion at his residense at Hatfield.

A CRITICISM.

A critic of Lord Salisbury writing of him some years ago said:—

It is the privilege of the sovereign people to blunder ludicrously in its conceptions—especially of its favourites. Lord Salisbury is scarce an idol of the multitude; yet he is the recognised leader of a party which comprises the majority of his countrymen at home, and which has the perfect sympathy of a vast majority in Britain over-sea. But the popular image of him is hopelessly unlike. Lord Salisbury has never been compelled to apologise to a friendly Power for language used in the promotion of an election; yet he is held to be rash, disturbing, and impolitic of discourse; and it will take him seven years more of power to live down the charge, and to clear the general mind of this particular piece of cant. Among Dissenters, especially in Scotland, where the blend of Religion and Politics is scarce less common than that other of whisky and water—as English statesmen have seldom had the wit to see)—Lord Salisbury is regarded as the arch-enemy of all that savours of Nonconformity; and yet unlike Another, he has never denied to Presbyterianism the right to a place within the Catholic pale, nor, like Another, has he ever sneered at the designation of a body of Presbyterians as a Church. It is known, now, that more almost than any other of the Peers he helped the Queen and Archbishop Tait to avert a collision between the Houses at the time of the Irish Disestablishment; but it must be long ere the knowledge become conventional. The public is fed upon illusions: it eats the air falsehood-crammed; and though you cannot feed capons so, you can batten a mob into ventripotency and exceeding fatness. Is not Mr. Gladstone still a patriot and a sage? Some ten years hence—if he live as long—it will be getting generally accepted that he is neither. Till when . . . ?

THE POPULAR ESTIMATE.

But to proceed. Apart from delusions as to personal temperament, and in addition to blunders as to the facts of Lord Salisbury's career—errors chiefly interesting as so much proof that the British Voter is commonly too ignorant of politics to be able to form any accurate judgment of my public question: except, perhaps, the Morals of a Bloated Aristocracy—the popular theory of Lord Salisbury as a man and a Minister is again quite hopelessly at fault. The great noble, the landowner, the aristocrat; the statesman who dwells in a superior air, who toils not himself, and can have as little sympathy with toilers as the purse-proud Mr. Chamberlain, or as Harcourt atavis regibus, sprung of royal seed; the un-English Englishman, who cares nought for home politics, and whose only statecraft lies in his management of foreign affairs—this is the Prime Minister as he appears to many, even of such as do not consider politics through the mist and hum of the Gladstonian frenzy. The truth is that the second famous Cecil—great noble though he be, and great landowner, and Foreign Minister such as none of us are like to see again—has not always been any of these things. All the same he is and he has been some one whose work and whose attainments ought to secure him the sympathy of the working-classes. To begin with, he is an artisan, a most capable blacksmith; a chemist of parts, an experimentalist and student of deligence and accomplishment. Also, he has travelled under circumstances very different from those which exist for the wandering politician—('Padgett, M.P, was a liar')—of to-day. When Robert Cecil left college he went to Australia Aurifera: not as the head of an expedition well furnished with pickles and champagne, but as a poor man fain to knead his own damper and wash his own shirt. And when he departed the gold-fields for New Zealand, it was as a practical explorer; for in those days the colony was not included in the grand tour, and except at some bright particular points she furnished few of the necessities of civilisation On his return he knew what it was to work for his bread; and as a journalist and reviewer he practised an English style which has stood him in good stead in many a debate and on many a platform. Lord Salisbury has an admirable appetite for work. His is that infinite capacity for taking pains which some people would have you believe is genius. He reads everything; he will assimilate a Blue-book of the most repellent size and quality as easily as your common City man the money column of his "Times;" he will amaze his subordinates by handing them a volume of correspondence and despatches which had given them pause in their most serious moments, but which their chief had carefully annotated as well read. Were he something of a charlatan to boot—had he ught of the histrion or the farceur in his composition—he were probably the most popular of living Engjishmen.

HIS GREATEST ATTRIBUTES.

But he has none of these saving graces; and his qualities are veiled—like Mistress Mall's picture; and the people he serves so faithfully and well amuses itself with a mythus of him about as like reality as that it cherished of the late Lord Beaconsfield. The attributes of which the general least suspects Lord Salisbury are precisely those which make Lord Salisbury one of the great Minister of the century. 'Who says Cecil says statesman': and this one—cautious, sagacious, and admirably informed—is not only a man of broad and philosophic mind but a master of detail also of Lord Palmerston that, certain questions as to British Honouras arising he demanded an atlas that he might learn where and what manner of thing this British Honduras might be. Now, in Glasgow of late his successor gave ample proof that he carried in his mind at least a map of Africa—a map on which rivers and mountains and political boundaries were clearly and accurately marked. There is one of the many differences on which the public barks its shins. Lord Palmerston swaggered and capered—and he knew everything. Lord Salisbury does neither—and he knows nothing, and "The Daily" News corrects his geography, and "The Pall Mall Gazette" instructs him in statecraft. And of such gross perceptions is the ruling quantity composed.

It is as Foreign Minister that Lord Salisbury has made his reputation, and as Foreign Minister he remains unrivalled. If he ceded Heligoland to the grandson of his sovereign, he has added to her Asian dominions a country twice the size of France; while in Africa he has shown himself no unworthy inheritor of the great tradition of Hasting and Wellesley and Clive: his achievements being all the more grateful in that it has been largely bloodless. Since Bismark's fall his position in Europe is unique.

AS A DIPLOMAL.

The Powers know well with whom they have to deal. They start from the consciousness that diplomacy is native to Hatfield, and that theirs must stand the encounter of a man who knows what he wants, who has the confidence of his Queen, and who—if many of his fellow-subjects will not vote for him and his so long as they can make a trifle more by voting for the others—will yet be backed through thick and thin of his policy by the nation at large. Five years of honourable peace, years of unruffled relations with every considerable Power, five years in which the fair fame of Britain—so glorious after the Congress of Berlin; so battered and out-at-elbows after the fall of the Greatest Statesman of all Time—has been restored to something of its pristine brilliancy: these years have won him the confidence and esteem of his political opponents themselves. It is not surprising, therefore that in his dealings with the world without these shores he should be able to speak with something of the true Cæsarian authority, nor that his voice should be accepted even as the voice of Britain. More: he is not merely Foreign Minister; he is cheif of the Cabinet which is governing the people and administering the affairs of the greatest empire the wolld has ever seen. And in the constitution of Great Britain the Prime Minister, if he have no recognised authority beyond his colleagues, is yet held to wield—and usually does wield—an influence over all departments of the State. To do everything is more than one man's work; but it is matter for regret that the War and Colonial Officers do not show more frequently then they do the impact of the master mind. And more, far more, then all they that prate of the Tory Democracy does Lord Salisbury understand the true principles of Toryism though he never descend into the streets to bleat among Busmen and drivel over Dockers—and the true, the eternal, interest of the People. It is a reproach upon his colleagnes in Government, that certain Whig Evangels have been allowed to usurp a place among the sacred scrolls, the Sibyline Books of Toryism. But as a defender of the Constitution in Church and State Lord Salisbury has proved himself a true practically Tory; as a philanthropic worker for the improvement of the condition of the working-man-as an inheritor of his great leader's noble 'policy of sewage' and an aid to the better housing of the poor—he has shown himself a good friend to the Democracy. His acceptance of a sound policy in the matter of free education, despite fact that something like it was once private Radical property, is symptomatic of a mind incapable of prejudice; while in many other branches of rule he has proved himself ready to accept Macaulay's view that 'compromise is the essence of politics.

'The first object of Elizabeth's government was internal peace,' says Gardiner; and the Tudor Queen secured that largely by the wisdom of her servants Cecil. His successor has preserved the peace of Europe, has saved Ireland to the Empire, has maintained the Constitution intact, has renewed the life of trada, has established new markets, and has increased the dominion of the Crown in a way and to an extent he would have deemed impossible. Cecil the Frist retained his Sovereign's confidence through many changes. His successor is not like to be less fortunate; but the Ministers of to-day must serve the people as well as the Crown. Lord Salisbury, impressive orator as he is, has none of the gifts of the demagogue; yet is it incredible that a people, having once known what it is to have such a servant, should ever wish to change him.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 7TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, Captain J. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 7th August. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brendon Mr and Mrs B A
Griffin Miss
Himmo Mr W
Barham Mrs C M and infant
Poole Capt A J
Kingrow Mr J and son
Rees Mr H
Hale Mr A G
Davis Mr A R
Fox Col H C
Dela Bere Capt H
Millard Mrs A B, Miss and 2 Masters
Chowdray Mr B N
Dick Mr R
Harvey Miss G M
Kirkman Mrs and 3 children
Titman Mr Mrs Misses and infant
Thompson Mr
Bather Mr M
Bain Mr J A
Porter Mr T P
Taylor Condr T
Delmas Mr J R
Burt Mr A W
Uren Mr W H
Harris Mr S
Cartland Mr J
Etherton Mr P T
Williams Mr P K
Mathew Lannodri Capt B
Parood Mr J
Imam Mr and infant

FROM MARSEILLES.

King Mr A W F
White Mr J H
Griffiths Mr V M
Vanquilen Mr A A E
Saunders Capt O E M
Bowes Major W H
Elles Lieut H G
Stoke Lieut E S
Hutgins Mr J R
Bignell Ca. t B H
Browning Mr and Mrs G C
King Capt G
Hare Mr W
Browne Mr R J
Montes le Mr E W
Agnew Mrs P D
Cariopa Mr A B
Purt Mr P K
Allan Mr G L
Lewis Mr and Mrs W O
Fillingham Mr G T
Bennett Mr W
Currie Mr R W
Tyler Mr E H
Holmes Capt G V
Macdonald Mr G J
Batiye Capt
Eddy Mrs G W
Chettle Mr E A Mrs and infant
Loveband Mr C J G
Price Kenn Mr J R
Kelley Col F H
Torkington Mr A W
Mitha Mr C M

FROM BRINDISI.

Bayley Mrs A W L
Gauiland Mr R G

FROM ADEN.

Greany Col J P
Blain Lt R C

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

MR. MEHTA ON AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

ATTACK ON MR. LELY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

In the course of the debate on the Budget the following speeches were made:—

THE HON. MR. GOKULDAS K. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Goluldas K. Parekh, in the course of a long speech, dealt with a large number of topics In the course of his remarks he said:—

On behalf of the Agricultural population of Gujarat, I have express to your Excellency's Government their feeling of gratefulness for the large remissions that they have been pleased to make in their revenue demands for the 3 years of famine. Considering, however, that the District of Broach has been very heavily assessed; that in consequence of its paucity of tanks and wells the famine conditions there in 1899-1900, were more accentuated than in any other part of Gujrat except the Panch Mahals that the lands there have become much more deteriorated than elsewhere and that it had suffered from a sequence of bad years before the famine, I feel that the treatment of the District has not been as liberal as its misfortune required. One who is well acquainted with the District can easily point out a number of instances of persons, about whose want of means there cannot be the slightest doubt excluded from the benefit of the generosity of Government. The fact that in a single taluka of the District 411 distraints were made in the course of 3 months shows that the collection operations were carried out in it most unsympathetically.

ARREARS OF FAMINE YEARS.

From the statements appended to the Famine Administration Report of your Excellency's Government one is led to the conclusion that all such balances as had not been collected have been remitted; that all past balances were wiped off on or before the 31st of July 1902, and that there remained no balances to be carried forward to future years, but I have noticed that even after July 1902, vigorous measures have been pursued in several districts for recovering the arrears of the famine years. After the strong measures that have been adopted for recovering the balances it is most unlikely that any appreciable amounts which are capable of being collected have remained uncollected. I think Government now ought to stop poor agriculturists being harassed and annoyed and they should remove the mill-stone of debt that has been kept hanging over their necks. It seems to me that Government can do this without any appreciable sacrifice of revenue.

GENERAL NOTICES.

In connection with the question of Land Revenue I have to draw the attention of your Excellency to the issue of General Notices indiscriminately in respect of whole Talukas in several places. The effect of issuing General Notices throughout a Taluka is to prevent all the agriculturists of the Taluka from reaping their crops without first sending a written intimation of the same to the Collector or some person authorised by him and before an acknowledgement of such intimation endorsed thereon has been obtained by them and to prevent the removal of the crops from the land on which they have been reaped, or deposited without the collector's permission, and this permission is not given unless the costs incurred by Government are defrayed and the assessment is paid up or satisfactory security is given for its payment on the day when it becomes due. When the agriculturist has no money in hand to pay the Government assessment and it was most unlikely that after 3 consecutive years of one of the severest famines that ever afflicted the land that he should have any such cash in hand he is forced to find out some person to stand security for him, who is generally the village sowcar and he has to bepaid liberally for his services or has to borrow money with a heavy discount and a high rate of interests for thehort luterval between the time when the sdops are reaped and are disposed of at a market or to sell away the produce immediately not in an open market which may be several miles away but to some person who may choose to come for his purchase at the thrashing floor of the place where the produce has been deposited and at such a sale the agriculturist must inevitably get much less than the proper value for his produce. In this way the effect of the issue of GeneralNotice is to cause much pecuniary loss and inconvenience to the agriculturists and they are instead of being brought out of their difficulties plunged much deeper into them by these notices. Another objection to these general notices is that when they are made applicable to an ehtire. Taluka their proper enforcement involves the employment of large establishments of watchmen which no Taluka would be able to bear and the result is that there are no means to enforce them and it follows that the larger body of the agriculturists are able to disobey them with impunity and those who are peaceful quiet, and law abiding only become the sufferers. I should consider the policy of issuing General Notice to all the inhabitants of a Taluka bad in any case but it is especially objectionable when the agriculturist's means have become completely exhausted by three years of a famine of extraordinary severity.

THE SUSPENSIONS OF 1901-1902.

There is another point in connection with the question of Land Revenue to which I should also like to refer. As the famine conditions continued in 1901-02 it appears that Government were pleased to instruct the Collectors to suspend the collection of such part of the assessment as corresponded with the general loss of crops in that village or other specific area and accordingly suspensions were given to such extent but cultivators have been required to pay this year the full assessment of the year together with the amounts suspended last year. Without entering here into the question of the propriety of recovering the revenue the collection of which has been suspended on account of bad harvest when the bad year has been preceded by several prosperous years and followed by a good one. I submit that no such recovery ought to have been made in connection with the suspensions of 1901-02. Though the harvest of the year was on the whole fair, the cultivators profits were largely affected by the low prices that prevailed generally throughout the year, but particularly about the time that the agriculturists disposed of their produce. When the agriculturists require to be helped to enable them to recover from the effects of a succession of the most disastrous years, it is exceedingly hard on them to be forced to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. more than a year's assessment. The people throughout have willingly paid the year's revenue but considerable difficulty has been felt in recovering more than that from them. The difficulties of making the recoveries would be evident from the fact that recently in one villageof Kaira—Virsad about 72 attachments have been levied for the arrears of 1901-02. I trust Government will be pleased to direct the remission of the arrears of the revenue demand for 1901-02 that have hitherto remained unrecovered.

THE RATE FOR WATER.

The next point to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention is in respect of the levy of irrigation rates on lands which are supposed to have a water-supply from some tanks etc., but which really have not. There are thousands of acres charged for water rates when the alleged tank is a small pool or hole which has no capacity to supply any water or where the quantity charged for the rate is far in excess of the area it can ever be able to wafer. Under these circumstances it is but just that as soon as Government discover that any lands are charged for water when they never receive any the rates should at once be struck off. There was recently a survey of tanks in some Districts of Gujrat, and I believe the report of this enquiry would show that lands that receive no water-supply have been charged with special rates for water. I trust that Government will not now wait any longer in granting relief to the poor people who have had to bear the unjust rates for a number of years. I do not think the enquiry of the Irrigation Commission can have anything to do with the question, and the matter need not be delayed on that account.

BAD LAND IN GUJARAT.

I am glad to find that your Excellency's Government have recognised that there were in Gujarat large areas of lands which, unless reductions were made in survey assessments, could only be cultivated with substantial profit in favourable seasons, and that Government have ordered reductions in talukas where such conditions were found to exist. It is not necessary now to enter into the discussion whether the over assessment is the result of the deterioration of the soil subsequent to the settlement or the mistakes of principal at the time of the settlement. When one finds certain large areas in different talukas over assessed it is quite likely that the same causes might have operated in raising too high the pitch of assessment in other places besides those areas in respect of which Government have been pleased to order reductions of assessment, there are large areas in respect of which an enquiry as to whether the present pitch of assessment is suitable or not is most desirable.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE SYSTEM.

The terrible misfortunes through which our Presidency passed during the last 4 years gives importance to the enquiry whether the Revenue system of this Presidency is a failure or success. I respectfully submit that it is a fail re and that the revenue system has not helped to improve the condition of the agriculturists as was anticipated by its founders; but has contributed to its deterioration. In the matter of agricultural stock which is the chief wealth of the cultivator if the condition of the people in the year 1875-6 the year which proceeded the partial famine of 1896-7 be compared with what it was 20 years back in 1875-6 a marked economic deterioration will be noticed. In the four Districts of Gujarat Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat between 1875-6 and 1896-6 the number of bullocks descreased from 4,63,000 to 4,03,000, the number of of cows from 2,53,000 to 2,12,000, the number of female buffaloes from 4,08,000 to 2,59,000 and the number of male buffaloes from 84,000 to 5,000. In this way out of a total stock of 2,08,000 there was a decrease of 3,29,000 i.e. of than 27 per cent. and the decrease will be found in each of the four districts and in each description of the stock. This decrease shows a diminution of the capacity of the Gujarat cultivator for supplementing his income from agriculture by the proceeds of the sale of his ghee, butter and milk, by the income derived from plying his carts on hire, and of carrying on satisfactorily his agricultural operations. Then again Your excellency will note that a majority of these agriculturists had no resources left with them to fall back upon at the time of the famine and that at its very first pinch the best of them were forced to sell away their jewellery and their household utensils for the purpose of maintaining themselves, their families and cattle. Then again spalling as the mortality of Gujarat was in men and cattle during the famine, it is impossible to conceive, what it would have been if Government had not come forward with great promptness to save the people by opening relief works and poor houses and giving grain doles and tagavi advances. A system that has reduced the majority of agriculturists to this condition can hardly be said to be successful.

A NEW SCHEME.

In a speech in which your Excellency delivered at Ahmedabad in November last you announced the submission to the Government of India of a scheme about giving suspensions generally during times of difficulty according to some graduated scale and converting suspensions into remissions in the event of the recurrence of bad years in favour of bona fide agriculturists, who require them. Since then many months have passed and the public are anxiously awaiting the details of the scheme. It is a matter of much regret that in connection with a scheme of such importance Government would not deem it proper to divulge its details to the public and allow them an opportunity of expressing their views thereon till after it has become final and unchangeable by the sanction of the Government of India being impressed thereon. I do not know whether Government have consulted their old and experienced officers with reference reference to it. From the short sketch that your Excellency gave of the scheme it appears that it provides for the collection of the suspended revenue of a bad year during the following year if it is not a bad one. If suspensions are given for failure of crops when the out-turn is less than 8 annas of the average, it is most unlikely particularly in areas which are recognised to be fully assessed that enough would be left to the cultivator out of the next year's crops for the maintenance of his family and cattle after paying more than 30 per cent over a year's revenue. In such cases the supensions should at once be turned into remissions. Government then propose to give the benefit of suspensions only to bona fide agriculturists. Government have never defined who a bona fide agriculturist is and it often happens that among persons similarly circumstanced in every respect some are regarded as bona fide agriculturists and some are not; only, the same person is sometimes regarded as a bona fide agriculturist and sometimes not. I submit that it is not a right policy to treat retired Government servants and other persons from the thrifty clases who have invested their savings in land less liberally than other holders of land. Even in the case of sowkar mortagagees it would not be right to require them to pay, as the burden finally falls on the shoulders of the cultivators of land. Then it appears that Government intend to limit the benefit of the remissions to such cases as require them; this implies the continuance of the system of individual enquiries with its attendant evils of jobbery and corruption. A more liberal system of remissions may no doubt involve some sacrifice of revenue for bad years, but it is likely to be more than compensated by an improvement in the condition of the people, by the bettering of agricultural credit by retarding the deterioration of the soil and by making the people

The present deterioration of cotton is the inevitable result of a laissez faire policy. It is a matter of no consequence to dealers who are simply middlemen between the producers and consumers and whose only anxiety is to make as much profit as possible for themselves. But the interest of the mill industry and the ultimate prosperity of the ryots demand special treatment. Nearly three-fourths of the spinning and weaving mills of India are in the Bombay Presidency. They naturally claim much of our attention the more so, as their unfortunate position has been brought about in a great measure by the effects of currency legislation and the excise duty causes over which the mill-owners had no control. To add to its misfortunes the Bombay spinning industry has to compete with that of Japan, working under full protection unfettered by any factory legislation, working day and night for 24 hours on 29 days in a month and assisted by their gold currency fixed upon a natural basis. Although we hold our own against them at present, we cannot close our eyes to the probability of being ultimately driven from the China market. In that eventuality we must fall back upon our internal demand, and this is greater than we can cope with for years to come, provided we can manufacture the finer quality required by the country. Weaving of finer cloth requires long stapled cotton. This being so, it becomes of importance to consider what practical measures can be taken to improve the staple. The letter from Mr. Mollison the Inspector-General of Agriculture, addressed last year to the Chamber of Commerce is very promising, showing who much Government is doing in this direction. We only wish that cross fertilization may result in producing seeds which may combine the qualities of long stapled cotton with strength to withstand the varying seasons. But until success is achieved there is one thing which the Government might do without any prohibitive cost The difficulty of cultivators in procuring pure seed is well known, the natural result of the mischievous practice of mixing kapas before it is ginned. It would there fore greatly improve matters if Government would be pleased to procure in each district the purest seeds grown there by careful selection from the fields and give the same in exchange, weight for weight, to the cultivators of the same district who owing to the great indebtedness, are at the mercy of the sowkar and who cannot but sow the seeds received from them, whether good or bad. The cost of this operation will be very moderate, at the same time the best seeds that are suitable for the districts will be sown more and more.

I visited the Kirkee farms yesterday and was satisfied that the experiments of cotton carried on there by cross-fertilization are very promising. While appreciating what is done there I would humbly suggest that if experimental farms are established in Khandesh where nearly 43 per cent. of the area is under cotton cultivation, and in Southern Maratha country, say, somewhere near Dharwar when the soil is suitable for long stapled cottons. The results obtained there by cross-fertilization would be a proper guide to judge the value of the improvement by the process of cross-fertilization and also it would be greatly interesting to know whether the seeds thus produced would suit the soil. These experimental farms should be under the charge of an officer expert in cotton cultivation whose only duty should be to attend to the experiments of the experimental farms, advise the cultivators, to the scientific methods of cultivation and to attend to the proper distribution of pure seeds to the cultivators. There would be plenty of work for such and officer to engage the whole of his time and it is not too much that I ask in the interest of the consumers and the ultimate prosperity of the producers. The present Assistant Director who attends to cotton on one day and on wheat the other and thus to several departments of agriculture certainly can not be expected to devote sufficient times on the cultivation of cotton of this presidency in which the area under cotton cultivation represents nearly 1-3 of the cotton area of the whole of India

VENTILATION OF FACTORIES.

Your Excellency, while I speak about the mill industry, I may be allowed to say a few words on one other important question which has engaged the attention of Government and the Mill-owners Association for some time past. It is with regard to the ventilation of factories. The Mill-Owners Association has always been willing to assist Government in the solution of this most important, and at the same time most difficult, problem, but the peculiar condition of the Indian climate and want of facility for getting the advice from scientific experts, have prevented them from coming to any satisfactory understanding. Even in the United Kingdom, with experts in scientific knowledge, this question is still under the consideration of a departmental Committee and the Board of Trade. If Government really intends to legislate, it should be after scientific inquiry. This should be considered an imperial, not a local question. A scientific expert with full knowledge of the atmosphere required in the different manufacturing departments must be requisitioned at the cost of the Imperial Government and proper rules be framed applicable to the whole of India.

Now looking to plague administration, it is a matter of common knowledge that the various measures taken during the past seven years have totally failed to eradicate plague from our midst. During the plague season trade suffers and it is therefore a matter of great concern to the trading communities to know the future policy of the Government with regard to plague measures. It is a matter of surprise that, amongst the various measures in the past, no practical steps have been taken to lessen the overcrowding of the worst parts of the city of Bombay. It is now time that the better housing of the poor should be proceeded with without undue delay. For, what has been done up till now in that direction? Overcrowding in the city has considerably increased since the plague operation commenced. Many houses have been pulled down, others have been marked "U. H. H." and the wholesale destructions of the houses by the street operation of the Improvement Trust have all contributed considerably to the overcrowding of the city. In short, the work of destruction has been going on at express speed without commensurate construction. This is proved by a rise of 25 per cent. in the rents in the native town—a serious infliction on the poor.

HOUSING OF THE PEOPLE.

I am speaking on this question from merely a trader's point of view. Government must have been aware of the great scarcity of labour in the docks during the last busy season, and in previous years. With three times the amount of ordinary pay, proper men were not to be had. Steamships were delayed in loading and unloading and merchandise could not be removed to its destination for some days. It is easy to conjecture what an enormous loss the trade suffers by the inconvenience. These labourers, in common with others, are staying in dark unhealthy rooms, and consequently are most liable to the attack of plague. A few cases of plague among them frighten them away to their native village and very year Bombay suffers by short labour. If these labourers be properly housed it would be a great boon to the trade of Bombay. The Improvement Trust are cautiously building a few chawls to provide for a few hundred persons here and there, but to provide better houses for thousands of poorer classes is no easy work. Only private enterprise can successfully undertake it. The inquiries I have been making for some time past lead me to think that it is quite practicable to encourage private enterprize in this direction without any loss to Government. Taking the estimates prepared by the Trust as basis 50,000 persons might be housed for Rs. 65,00,000 omitting the cost of land. The Trust naturally is reluctant to expend such a large sum on a measure, the proper return for which cannot be guaranteed. If private capitalists are encouraged to build chawls on plans approved by the Improvement Trust by a grant-in-aid pliey hundreds of chawls would be shortly raised and the overcrowding removed. My suggestion is that those capitalists who would undertake to build chawls for the working classes on their own land according to an approved plan, should be given on loan an amount equivalent of half the cost of the chawls at 4 per cent. per annum, 1-2 per cent. may be further charged for sinking fund. So the whole amount lent may be recovered within 40 years. If Government, after full inquiry, approve of this scheme, the Bombay Improvement Trust may be empowered by a special legislation to take up the scheme earnestly.

The advantages will be :—

I. The chawls on approved plans will be provided for the masses within a very short time.

II. There will be practically no pecuniary loss to the Improvement Trust.

III. Overcrowding will be removed.

IV. Three times more accommodation could be provided for the same amount.

V. Once better housed, mortality amongst the masses must decrease.

VI. It would be easier to control plague.

Considering that the total mortality in Bombay is increasing every year and the total failure of the measures hitherto taken, I hope the Government will be pleased to give favourable consideration to these suggestions. While I am on this question, I may draw the attention of Government to the difficulty the Bombay Municipality experiences in providing quarters on a large scale for their employees. Under the present orders of the Government of India, the Municipality is not authorised to raise loans reqired for housing their servants for a longer period than 15 years. It means that a sinking fund of nearly 5 per cent. in addition to 4 per cent. interest is to be provided, and it acts as a heavy yearly burden. The Bombay Municipality may shortly approach the Government with a request to sanction the raising of a 40 years loan for the purpose. and I hope in the interest of Bombay, the Bombay Government will strongly support this application. Because every person accommodated in Municipal chawls will reduce overcrowding in other localities.

QUESTION OF RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Your Excellency, the last matter to which I refer is the inconvenience, and sometimes loss to the trade, caused by the delay on the railway line in bringing goods to Bombay. Goods lie for days and weeks at roadside stations before the G. I. P. Railway is able to bring them. I believe that the Chamber of Commerce must have already drawn the attention of the Government to this, and I hope my friend, the honourable representative of the Chamber of Commerce, will deal with this matter effectually. As a business man, it seems to me that these difficulties will recur annually and to the great discredit of the Indian Railway system until two remedies are applied —the doubling of the line from Khandwa to Jubbulpore, and immediate increase in the terminal facilities of Bombay, seeing that in the busy season loaded trains are kept hanging about on the line outside, because the goods termini are so crowded that they cannot be dealt with even if they were brought in. I fear, your Excellency, that I have been somewhat prolix in my remarks and may have trespassed on your good nature and that of the other members of the Council. I am grateful for the indulgence accorded to me.

THE HON. MR. MOSES.

The Hon. Mr. Moses said:—Your Excellency, I have to congratulate our friend the Hon. Sir James Monteath on two happy events. The one which has given us great pleasure, is the honour conferred upon him by his Majesty the King-Emperor which he so richly deserved. And the other, which affects the whole community, is the good crops enabling him to present us with such an excellent Budget, notwithstanding the presence "in several districts of a plague of rats and locusts." We learn with a sense of relief, that no provision is made in this year's Budget for the Imperial famine expenditure as relief works have been closed. We have had so far such favourable rains, that we are encouraged to indulge in the optimistic expectation of a continuance of prosperity in the land, and that the effects of famine with which it had been afflicted for the past few years will soon disappear.

The news of the extension of Lord Curzon's term of office has been received throughout this country with profound satisfaction. He is undoubtedly the most brilliant and successful Viceroy India has ever had. It must be a source of satisfaction to his Excellency to learn that his indomitable energy and capacity for organization have been appreciated both by the Home Government and the people of India. He will have the satisfaction of seeing for himself the successful termination of various schemes of reforms which he has initiated, before he finally quits the country for which he entertains such strong affection.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

I observe that year after year our Chamber of Commerce has been urging Government to re-commence the Nagda-Bara-Muttra Line, but it has not yet met with any favourable response. Our Port Trust, headed by its energetic Chairman, and the Board of Trustees, have spared no efforts to make this port as attractive as possible for the export of the produce of India; Bombay favoured by its natural geographical position and excellent harbour, undoubtedly enjoys the proud distinction of being the greatest emporium of trade in India. The facilities for shipping are exceedingly good, and the charges are the cheapest of any of the shipping ports in India. We shall soon have a dock, at a outlay of 325 lakhs of rupees, capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. But surely all these advantages and efforts require the support and earnest co-operation of Government. I venture to say that if Bombay is to maintain her supremacy, railway facilities are necessary as valuable and indispensable auxiliaries for bringing the products of the country as expeditiously and as cheaply as possible to the coast. I must say, that during recent years, Bombay has not received its adequate share of the yearly grant for railways in the Imperial Budget for this Presidency, and we most respectfully look to your Excellency's Government to press our claims in this respect on the Government of India to ensure our fair share in their future Budgets.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

My Lord, I regret to say that the education of the masses of this country is not receiving that attention it deserves. I main tain that the existing primary schools are insufficient to teach the large masses of this great nation. Very often on taking a stroll in the country our eyes are attracted by the number of boys roaming about playing at marbles instead of being at school. This idle life allures them into temptation for stealing and the carrying on of nefarious practices. I ask who is responsible for such undesirable state of affairs? I attribute it to dilatoriness and apathy on the part of parents in sending their children to schools and would therefore submit, my Lord, that the time has arrived to enact legislation for compulsory education under penalty such as is practised in Germany and other parts of Europe. This will have a salutary effect on the parents who will make it their duty to see that their children attend school regularly. Thus our over-worked Magistrates will be relieved, and our reformatories will not be so crowed with juvenile offenders, as they are at present. I submit that it is the duty of every Government to endeavour by all means in their power to raise the moral and intellectual status of their subjects. The spread of education will not only teach the people to earn an honest living and make them respectable members of society, but will enlighten their ideas and instil loyalty in the minds of the growing generation. This could only be successfully obtained by opening primary schools freely all over the country, and introducing compulsorily the education systems that are in vogue in Europe. Whilst on this subject permit me, my Lord, on behalf of the Anglo-Jewish Association and the Beni Israel Community, to tender to your Excellency's Government grateful thanks for your liberal contribution of Rs. 20,000 to the building funds of the Beni Israel School. I can assure you, my Lord, that the gift is as generous as it is deserving. This school is doing a great deal of good, and I trust will continue to thrive under the fostering care of your Excellency's Government.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

I notice from the Imperial Budget that the Hon. Finance Minister was unable to make a definite pronouncement with regard to agricultural Banks which still occupy the attention of Government, but at the same time we learn with much satisfaction that steps are being actually taken for the purpose of encouraging agricultural education amongst the ryots. To improve the methods of cultivation, the use of implements, &c., are steps in the right direction. It goes without saying that to educate the masses in the work of cultivating the ground on modern principles will go a long way to secure the maximum of production with the minimum of labour, and it will thus undoubtedly be conferring a great boon not only upon the producing but also on the consuming classes of this vast country.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that the financial administration of the Bombay Presidency was practically in the hands of the Government of India to the result was that all legitimate developments and which it was entitled in course of past several years had stagnated and been stopped. He urged that the plague expenditure of Bombay should be treated as an Imperial question and Government should con ribute a fair share towards it. He further urged the Government to take over the police charges from the Bombay Municipality and throw on the latter the cost of medical relief and primary education on an equitable basis. He concluded his remarks by replying at length to the remarks made last year by Mr. Lely regarding Agricultural Banks.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: My Lord,—I am not so fortunate as my hon. friend Mr. Moses in seeing any connection between the neighbourhood of our financial minister and the good crops with which this Presidency is blessed this year, but I am sure we are all delighted in criticising the financial Statement he has laid before us, in addressing him as the Hon. Sir James Monteath. My Lord, I must confess on reading the first sentence of the second paragraph, of the financial Statement I seriously thought of not reading the rest of it. It seems to me that in that first sentence lies the wail of the Bombay Presidency so far as regards its financial treatment by the Government of India. The sentence is: "The year 1901-1902 would ordinarily have been the last year of the sixth Provincial settlement, but the term has been extended to 31st March 1905." Now, hon. members will remember that the settlement which is spoken of here as in the natural course expiring in 1901-2 was commenced in 1897-98, and the meaning of this sentence is that since 1897-98 this Presidency has never had the benefit of Lord Mayo's scheme of decentralization, and the application of the words "Provincial Contracts" to this Presidency has been absolutely a myth. We have been living financially as a Department of the Government of India. They have carried on the administration; of course they have been spoken of as having given us very large grants, but the financial administration of this Presidency has been entirely, in detail in the hands of the Government of India. Now, my Lord, that means that all the legitimate development to which this Presidency was entitled in the course of several years has been stagnated and stopped. The effects of that stagnation are found under almost every head of expenditure. The heads of expenditure have been starved. My hon. friend Mr. Setalvad has pointed out how our colleges have remained unequipped; how our model colleges, as they are now called, have remained unequipped; and how, as I pointed out several years ago, Gujarat has remained without that model college to which it has been entitled. The City of Bombay and the whole Presidency have the Elphinstone College. The Deccan College provides for the Deccan. But so far as Gujarat and Sind are concerned they have two miserable institutions barely supported by Government, and not sufficiently supported by the people. I have always pointed out that so far as Gujarat and Sind are concerned they have a distinct claim upon Government to provide them with the same collegiate institution as are provided for other parts of the Presidency. Then look at our

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

It has been long thought by those who have given any thought to this subject that the judicial administration requires strengthening, but it was useless discussing this on previous budgets because the reply was "no funds." It is the same with medical relief, the same with hospitals. I must confess that I was very sorry to read the resolution of Government on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, when they said that Government were helpless to do anything more than they had been doing in the direction suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner. All these things have been starved because this Presidency has had no opportunity for that elastic development which Lord Mayo intended by founding and starting the scheme of decentralization. I see that my hon. friend Sir James Monteath has avoided and I think he was to avoided on previous occasions the use of that misleading word, that misnomer Provincial Contracts. He calls them, very properly, only Provincial Settlements. I submit my Lord that the Bombay Presidency requires to be treated differently from the manner in which it has been treated especially in view of the trying circumstances in which it has been placed. I think the treatment it fairly demands is the treatment which was accorded to this Presidency after the famine of 1887, when the Provincial Contract which began the next year was most liberally organized, when the reserves that the Bombay Government not very wisely built up were swept into the coffers of the Government of India. That has been one fault of the Government of Bombay with reference to its financial administration. On former occasions the contracts were liberal but instead of using them all they built up, reserves and the result was that the reserves were sweet off by the Government of India. I hope that when the next contract is made the Presidency of Bombay will be treated in the way in which it really deserves to be treated.

BOMBAY CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT.

My Lord, it is no use discussing the Budget under these circumstances as I have said on former occasions, and therefore I will only confine myself to offering a few remarks more closely appertaining to the constituency which has recommended me to be sent to this council. I cannot help saying to the very first instance that the Bombay Corporation has very good and just reason to be disappointed with the answer which it has twice received from Government with regard to its claim for a contribution for Plague Expenditure. We have been told that the principle laid down by the Government of India in regard to that expenditure is that we must look to the resources of the Municipality, and wait until all the taxable power at their disposal is exhausted before we can demand a contribution from Government, and before it can be granted I will say nothing about the equity of the principle in regard to mofussil towns I do venture to submit that in the case of Bombay a further contribution was necessary to be taken into account. The Plague Expenditure of the city conducted under the Plague Commissioner, though he happens to be Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, nominated by Government and under its orders had for its object not only the work of looking after plague, simply so far as local needs were concerned but also in regard to the city as the capital of the Presidency Imperial considerations went far towards developing and increasing the expenditure already made in Bombay for the purpose of plague measures and I think the city of Bombay had therefore a just and equitable claim on demand from Government a portion of the expenditure necessitated by Imperial considerations. My Lord, though as I have said your Excellency's government have twice refused our demand, I still trust that something may take place by which Bombay in this respect may be treated with greater justice.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

There is another matter in connection with the Municipality which I think now requires the careful consideration of Government, and it is a question to which I requested your Lordship's attention last year namely the question of medical relief Medical relief is a head of local expenditure which under the adjustment of reciprocal liabilities between Government and the Corporation was kept by Government themselves, while other heads were either allowed to be retained or were made over to the Bombay Municipality. As far as the expenditure on police was concerned—when the administration of which Police forms only a small liability had nothing whatever to do—that was placed on the shoulders of the Municipality, and I don't know if members of this Council would be surprised to hear that from a sum of about two and a half lakhs, to speak in round figures, at which the amount stood at the time of the last adjustment, since the famous local-self government despatches of Lord Ripon—that amount under the orders of Government has now increased to something like five and a half lakhs. The Bombay Government have been telling us that Bombay as the last Budget showed—a surplus which if I may judge from the press was received with very great pleasure by those people who delight in anything which combines on defence of government with an attack upon the educated natives. Now my Lord I venture to say that my honourable friends attack was as illegical, was as strained and if I may use the word, as unjust as the apology which he made for Government was if I again may use such language, halting and lame. Not only so, my Lord, but the apology omits the most essential feature of the charge or indictment to which it was supposed to be reply. Your Lordship will remember that in the debate on the Land Revenue Bill my honourable friend, Mr. Lely in the course of the able speech which he made attacked the Educated classes in so many words as being only destructive critics and not having constructive capacity. I then venture in the course of the debate to point to the action of the educated classes with regard to agricultural banks. My honourable friend took these remarks about agricultural banks somewhat to heart, and seems to have given straight away and proceeded to study all the available literature on the subject. I find it very unpleasant to speak on this subject his absence but I am obliged to make some observations but I am afraid his being official life left him little time to get a perfect grasp of an important and difficult subject. I confess I was astonished when he declared in council that he had discovered a panacea for one of the most difficult problems that exist in the country, the problem of agrarian indebtedness. He said my Lord I think I had better give his words, it will be only fair to him and this is what astonished me he said; "Your Excellency, I take it that this co-operation," meaning thereby popular banks—"is the one hopeful and radical means of combatting in this country the demon of agricultural indebtedness. Then my Lord, for the purpose of establishing his discovery my honourable friend proceeded to pour on the heads of the members of this Council, the names of Shulze Delitsch, Raffiesen Luzzati and many other law-breaking names.

MR. NICHOLSON'S REPORT.

Now, my Lord, it happens that my honourable friend Mr. Lely was not the only member of Council and not the only individual who had read the report published by the Government of India, which had been prepared by an officer specially appointed for the purpose—Mr. Nicholson—who had been asked to report on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in the Madras Presidency. His report, as your Lordship will remember came out in 1895, and as was gathered from the criticism which appeared in the Native Press at the time, the report was freely criticised all over the country. And we were not quite ignorant of what had been done by people in European countries. Mr. Nicholson gave a full account of the institution about which he was speaking. But able as that report is, I have always considered it biased by official prejudice, as Mr. Nicholson had taken up a preconceived thesis which he was bound to support is But Mr. Nicholson had studied the subject too thoroughly to fall into the blunder into which Mr. Lely fell. Not only does he not think agricultural banks would be the only means of combating the demon of agricultural indebtedness, but, on the contrary, he warns his readers about coming to any such conclusion and in the valuable preface which he attaches to his report he tells us this. "He says on page 3. The chapter on the indebtedness of the European peasant is introduced to show not merely that indebtedness is the common lot of agriculturallists, especially on the smaller folk but to prove that such indebtedness is not in itself the work of the usurer, though its mas s may be increased, its miseries may be exuberated, and its evil effect upon independence developed by his action, but of social conditions and characteristics and even of the actual benefits and modes of progress which during the century have gradually developed in or been introduced into Europe; indebtedness cannot be got ride of—it may be increased—by substituting banks for money tenders: no more charge in the machinery of credit can eliminate the difficulty." And on page 13, my Lord, he says "Hence

THE RADICAL REMEDY,

for indebtedness is not in the organization of credit, but in the removal from the farmer of all unnecessary disabilities, and in the promotion of all possible improvements whether in customs, in social characteristics, in executive demands and systems"—I ask the attention of the members of the Council to those words—"in the opening of markets in the spread of sound education, in the development of agricultural and industrial methods, and so forth." So that Mr. Nicholson, who has thoroughly studied the subject, so far from regarding the establishment of popular banks as a panacea for agrarian indebtedness told us clearly that it would do nothing of the sort.

(To be continued.)

SECOND DAY.

REPLIES ON THE DEBATE.

THE GOVERNOR'S FAREWELL.

POONA, AUGUST 23.

THE Council resumed its session in the Council Hall this morning.

THE HON. MR. FULTON.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton, replying on the debate, said:—Your Excellency,—I hope not to detain the Council more than a few minutes, but there are a few remarks I have to make, and there are one or two subjects on which I want to say a few words. I listened with much interest to the various projects of Municipal reforms which were put forward yesterday, and I feel as most of the speakers are aware that it is the financial difficulty which prevents many measures from being considered. Take, for instances the increasing demands for Education. I think we are all fully conscious of their importance, but there are limits to the grants which the Financial Department can allot consistently with the claims of other departments. Now that a committee has been appointed to arrange a scheme for the construction of vernacular school houses in Bombay I trust the matter will never be allowed to drop until it is carried out, because I quite agree with Mr. Mehta in thinking that the want of good school houses is a scandal which ought to be removed. As for the large question raised by Mr. Dikshit and Mr. Mehta of relief to Municipalities the finances of which have been disorganized by plague expenditure, the subject is one which I am not in a position at present to discuss. We have to be guided by consideration of general policy and much as we should often like to relieve the financial difficulties of many of the smaller Municipalities we have to remember that every time we dip into the public purse we put it out of our power to deal with other questions equally pressing. Mr. Mehta alluded to the old controversy relating to the Police charges in the city of Bombay. If it were possible to settle this matter on equitable lines by the exchange of other items of expenditure I personally should consider it very desirable to put an end to a controversy which has given rise to much correspondence and irritation in the past. But we must remember that serious efforts have been previously made to settle this matter, and as yet an equitable principle fair alike to the general tax-payer and to the city of Bombay has not been arrived at. The remarks of Mr. Setalwad on judicial matters have naturally attracted my attention. I do not propose to say anything on the general question of the entire separation of judicial and executive functions which at present seems to me to be quite impracticable. Nor do I propose to discuss any new plan for the appointment of district judges as magistrates. I merely say that I think it is probable that the present class of district judges do their work quite as well as any body of men which is likely to be substituted for them, and efforts are being made to secure judicial training to all men who are appointed to the office of district judge. The objection to the general employment of subordinate judges as magistrates is not connected with any personal disability to perform magisterial functions satisfactorily, but it rests on the impossibility of giving civil courts magisterial duties, because if you give them civil work and magisterial jurisdiction to the same persons there is serious detriment to the civil work. It is a great hardship to the suitor who has collected his witnesses to find his case suddenly postponed by the arrival of a criminal case which must take precedence. We are endeavouring by degrees to appoint more stationary magistrates outside the headquarter towns. A considerable step has been taken in Sind, and I hope that more progress will be made by degrees in the Presidency. To my mind the reform is very desirable, but we cannot undertake any large increase of permanent expenditure. Then as regards the complaint of the congestion of Bombay there is little to be said beyond the answer to Mr. Mehta's question. The remarks of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola show that the demolition of houses by the Improvement Trust has less to do with it than seems to have been generally supposed, but at the same time I am very glad to see from the newspaper the day before yesterday that a scheme for laying out a new suburb to the north of the island is now being dealt with by the Board, and that Government is being asked to sanction a portion of scheme No. 5 to the east of the railway lines. It will be only by the expansion of the city that the evil complained of can be remedied. As pointed out by Mr. Vithaldas privatet enterprise can largely be relied on. The Improvements Trust are, as we know, constructing certain chawls, but in the end it is towards private capitalist that we must look for the erection of houses in other parts of the town, and to whom we must look for the laying out of new suburbs. At any rate it is a matter in regard to which we must not be impatient, because these large schemes necessarily take time. I have no doubt that the Improvement Trust have the matter fully before them and that the subject will receive careful consideration.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath, in replying on the debate, said:—I have to acknowledge the courtesy and spirit of moderation on the whole with which hon. members have criticised the Financial statement which I have presented and our general administration. The latter as usual elicits the greater part of the discussion. So far as the departments in my charge are concerned a great deal which has been said pertains to ancient history, and as I have previously said all I consider necessary in explanation of most of the points referred to, I need say little more about them. We are attacked for levying too much revenue of all kinds, and we are attacked for not spending enough on many objects. It would be more to the point if hon. members would show us how the expenditure, which they would like to see incurred is to be provided for. If we adopted all their suggestions as to the sacrifice of revenue, I do not see how his Majesty's Government is to be carried on. We can only say that we do our best to limit our exactions to what can justly be demanded, and we distribute what is available for expenditure to the best of our judgment. We are painfully aware that education, and particularly primary education is very far short of what is desirable and that there are many other objects on which there might very advantageously be larger expenditure, but increase of expenditure requires increase of revenue. Hon. members express a hope that larger means will be provided in the new Provincial Settlement. I cannot, of course, discuss the terms on which that settlement may be based though I may say that no apprehensions need be felt that we shall fail to get as favourable an arrangement as is possible for this presidency. But we cannot reasonably expect that we shall get more to spend at the cost of other parts of the empire, and if we are to have improvements, we cannot at the same time sacrifice legitimate income. Apparently the Hon. Mr. Dikshit would like Government to provide funds for urban municipal improvements, although he contends that we get too much from the principal sources of our revenue. He and the Hon. Mr. Parekh find fault with the assessment of the income-tax, which does not in the opinion of many well able to judge yield nearly so much as it should. The practice of the Income Tax Collector of Bombay, of which complaint is made is virtually the only way of obtaining evidence of actual income. As regards the Abkari revenue to which the Hon. Mr. Dikshit refers I repeat that the increase is mainly due not to total larger consumption, but to the substitution of licit for illicit consumption and nobody has ever been able to suggest a legitimate method of checking the total consumption other than that we adopt, viz., imposing the highest duty which can be imposed without giving an irresistible stimulus to illicit practices. We are fully alive to the desirability of doing all that is practical to discourage drunkenness, but we will not give facilities and stimulus to illicit consumption in order to show a smaller consumption of duty paid on liquors.

My hon. friend also dwells with some favour on the fact, which was sufficiently commented on at the time, that a good deal of land revenue was paid soon after the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill was introduced. When he points out that the ryots were in many respects worse off in 1901-2 than in previous years he apparently forgets that the collections in question took place before the beginning of that revenue year. But I do not dwell in that point. I admit that after the Bill was introduced, a considerable number of people who would not otherwise have done so paid their dues. But the stimulus did not come from the Bill, but from the misrepresentations of its object and effect. If any people did pay in preference merely to having their rights of transfer restricted, I cannot see that they have any ground for complaint, or that Government have any ground for reproaching themselves that a measure which was in their opinion expedient and even necessary had such a result. People who rushed to pay their debt to the State under such a stimulus could have had no great difficulty in finding the means, I maintain, and I think it is now generally admitted, except perhaps by the Hon. Mr. Parekh, that the utmost leniency which was justifiable was exercised in collecting land revenue during the series of disastrous years through which we have passed, and that we have done all that could be expected to remove reasonable grounds for complaint of over-assessment. The hon. member has misread the Famine Report in supposing that it is anywhere implied in it that all arrears were wiped off and in view of the former discussion on the point his mistake is a curious one. There are still men of ample means who have not paid their dues of past years, and those who are best able to pay are the most backward in doing so. If the individual cases of hardship quoted by the hon. members are properly and fully stated as reference to the Assistant Collector or at any rate to the Collector or Commissioner will elicit a remedy As the proposals made for a system of suspensions and remissions are still before the Government of India and cannot yet be published, my hon. friend is somewhat premature in discussing them. Apparently his view is that even suspended revenue should not be collected in a good year.

I will not follow the hon. Mr. Mehta into his discussion of the question of agricultural banks, which as he is no doubt aware, is still under the consideration of the Government of India, but although I do not regard such banks as likely to be a panacea I will express a hope that whether the action is taken by official or non-official gentlemen, something may soon be done to admit of borrowing for agricultural and industrial purposes on easier terms. That, I am sure, is an object which my hon. friend will agree with the Hon. Mr. Lely in regarding as one devoutly to be wished. I will not enter the arena in which these two doughty champions are engaged at intervals of a year—(laughter) but I undertake to say that the hon. Mr. Lely is the last man in India to characterise educated native gentlemen as seditious because they criticise official views, and in so far as my hon. friend implies the contrary he has done Mr. Lely an injustice. The whole official world, and certainly the Government, fully recognizes the value of intelligent criticism and welcomes it. My hon. friend says in this connection that in the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill he and those who sided with him were called dishonest. I presume he refers specially to me.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: No, I did not, I refer to another member if you look at the report.

Sir James Monteath: I find that in his speech at the time he said with reference to me "I therefore in his anger it is that he thinks that we are not capable of reasoning rightly and properly and, may I add, honestly."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: I referred to Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

Sir James Monteath: I think also I may speak on behalf of Mr. Muir Mackenzie. I find it difficult to believe that the Hon. Mr. Mehta is serious in this matter. When he said that a section of an Act, passed in earlier than 1879, gave an essential character of nontransferability to land which a Survey settlement is applied, and that an amendment of the section was unconstitutional, I charged him with a logical fallacy. When he and his friends denounced a measure to take power to give out unoccupied land on special terms in special cases—a power which is possessed by every other Government in India, and which my be said to be necessarily inherent in every Government which has not parted with it by Statute—as particularly formidable in its revolutionary character, as sowing the seeds of revolution, as a general measure of confiscation, I charged them with inflammatory oratory. I withdraw not a jot or tittle of these charges. But I would no more accuse my hon. friend of dishonesty than I would the Pope or the Archbishop of Canterbury. I knew him to be actuated with a true zeal for what he considers the public benefit, to promote which he generously gives a large portion of his time, but his gift of oratory which we all admire is not without an element of danger—(laughter);—the inclination to produce an oratorical effect is not unlikely occasionally to lead to immoderate language, and even to blunt the mental vision. What we cannot help, however, cannot be dishonest.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh refers to some notices which have been issued with regard to enhancement of assessment in Bombay, and he considers it hard that the enhancements are so large. He would have put the case more properly if he had shown that the notices state what the assessment would ordinarily be according to the Collector's valuation, and show there is an opportunity to represent any reasons why the assessment should not be enhanced at all or not to the extent proposed. If persons interested can show the valuation is too high, it will, of course, be reduced. If they can show to the satisfaction of Government that the State is not entitled to enhance the assessment, the assessment will not be enhanced. If they can show good reasons why the full assessment should not be levied, they will be entertained. The fact, however, that the holders or their predecessors in interest have profited very largely at the public expense in the past is not an adequate reason for continuing that favour to all eternity, although long exemption may no doubt be a reasonable ground for bringing enhancements into effect gradually. And if they choose to try to establish in the Civil Courts a specific limit to the assessment which may be imposed on their lands, they are at perfect liberty to do so. What reasonable ground then is there for complaint?

When the Salsette building rules were published there was a general recognition of their liberality. I understood from the gentleman who has the largest private interest in the matter that no reasonable ground for complaint was left. The Hon. Mr. Parekh, however, finds nothing in them to commend. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools admits their general liberality, but he is not yet satisfied. He scarcely, however, describes the main feature correctly. It would be inferred from his speech that 4 per cent. in the market value of the area built on is levied. We take as a condition of building in a sanitary manner only 2 per cent. of what is calculated to be the situation value, and here as elsewhere we take no part at all of what a holder for agricultural purposes is entitled to. My honourable friend, if I understand him right, contends that as we take 4 per cent. of the value, there is no need for providing for revision of assessment, and that we might properly permanently alienate the land on payment of the master's value of any part built on. He apparently overlooks the fact that the market value may greatly rise in the course of a century or half a century, that there may then be a very large unearned increment dependant in no way on any expenditure or exertions of the holders, and that after the lapse of these periods the existing assessment may be as inadequate as the pension and tax and quit and ground rent assessments in the city of Bombay. We are willing to do all that can be shown to be reasonable to remove obstacles to building and to encourage sanitary building, but we have also to protect the public interests. It would of course be easy to gain a cheap popularity by sacrificing public rights. I believe my hon. friend has no personal interest at all in this matter, and I am quite sure that he would not consciously allow any personal interest to affect his view in it. But he quite naturally looks at the question from the standpoint of the class which alone has at present a direct and patent interest in the question, and which makes itself heard through the press and otherwise. He may see no reason why holders of land and their successors do not get the full benefit of any future increase of value if nobody else is now particularly affected. He may speciously ask like the celebrated M. Bayle Roche, "What has posterity done for us that we should take account of it." Even in the matter of taking an adequate assessment for the present what is everybody's business is nobody's business and we cannot expect many private individuals to do otherwise than sympathise with those who have to pay a higher assessment than they like. Government have, however, to look at the matter from another point of view. They are custodians of public property for the benefit of the whole community, future as well as existing, and of no class, and they would be guilty of a betrayal of a sacred trust if they did not manage the property according to their lights to the best advantage of that community. That will, of course, involve giving any class of people concessions which may tend to the general advantage, and that we have been careful to do but no more is justifiable. It might, perhaps, be reasonably expected that some leaders of public opinion might reach that not very exalted point of performing a public duty, but whether they do or not we cannot be deterred from levying such a duty by an absence of public approval.

I have been somewhat surprised by the complaint of my hon. friends Mr. Mehta and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtools that nothing is being done to meet the growing demand for medical relief, seeing what a considerable increase of expenditure is shown in the Financial Statement to be incurred and contemplated for this purpose. I do not know whether the Hon. Mr. Mehta has correctly understood the figures given in the administration reports, and I have not had an opportunity of examining this figures, but I find from the figures given by the Accountant-General that the expenditure by Government in Presidency hospitals and dispensaries has since 1899-91, when the arrangement about police charges referred to has made, increased by one lakh of rupees and by nearly 50 per cent. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's demand for the provision by Government of free medical relief seems to me, if I may put it mildly, somewhat audacious. I presume he means only that free medical relief should be given to those who cannot afford to pay for it. But even that is, I think, all the world over, recognized to be mainly a duty of local bodies aided by voluntary contributions. The Government in the circumstances of this country may reasonably act as a pioneer in this matter, and give aid and encouragement until the advantages of skilled medical relief are widely appreciated, and I do not think that it has in any way failed to do so. But it should not relieve local bodies of their obligations. The last place in the Presidency where the cost should fall wholly on Government is the

wealthy city of Bombay, I believe the hon. members are under a misapprehension in supposing that Government undertook to bear the whole cost of medical relief in that city when the arrangement about the police charges was made, and I do not see how any Government could justifiably have committed itself to such an undertaking. So far as I can see all that can be said is that this Government or the Government of India made no stipulation that the Municipality should bear part of the then existing rate of expenditure on medical relief. That, under the Act, is one of the objects to which Municipal funds may be devoted.

My hon. friend the Chief of Ichalkaranji has done good service to the class of Inamdars whom he may be said to represent. He has brought to light some real grievances of which we might not otherwise have known, and I am glad he recognizes that a good deal has been done to remove them. It is the desire of Government that as much attention should be given to the recovery of fair dues of Inamdars as of the revenue of Government, and I believe that effect is gradually being given to this wish, although a good deal, perhaps, yet remains to be done in the matter. My hon. friend, regarding the matter naturally from the point of view of the Idamdars, would like us to go a good deal further, and I am afraid we cannot agree to do so. We cannot authorize the use of mere coercion for the recovery of dues of Inamdars than we regard as expedient for the recovery of the revenue of Government. These dues are generally substantially heavier than the Government assessment. Even where the money settlement has been introduced it has been recognized that Inamdars could hardly be expected to leave to the cultivators so large a share of the profit as Government does. We are willing to give powers of realising their dues to such Inamdars as can be trusted to use them with consideration and discretion. My hon. friend thinks some might be trusted, and it is but natural that his view in the matter should differ from that of district officers, but we must of course accept the latter. He admits that some Inamdars would have a strong temptation to abuse the powers, and that is clearly a sufficient ground for great caution in the matter. The other points he puts forward as grounds for complaint have been I think sufficiently dealt with on other occasions.

As regards loans to encumbered families we should be glad to give assistance where it would be of real use, but experience has shown that it would often if not generally be of no use at all if those whom we try to benefit were at liberty to go on borrowing from money lenders, and in the case of estates taken under management if they were free to begin encumbering them again as soon as they were restored. Without some legislation, which is under consideration, we can do no substantial good in this matter.

To the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas I have only to say that Government fully recognize the expediency of removing all obstacles to the speedy transport of produce to the port of Bombay, and that the Railway Companies have been pressed and are now arranging to do all they can for the provision of providing accommodations.

I do not think that there are any other points to which I need now allude. Most of those which I have not noticed are matters regarding which written representations should be addressed to the proper authorities, or as for instance the question whether the land system has been a feature, are such as should be discussed in a monthly periodical. (Laughter.)

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor in closing the discussion said —After the full manner in which my hon. colleagues have dealt with most of the important points raised in this Budget discussion there remains very little for me to say. One hon. gentleman speaking yesterday made use of an expression which I should like to adopt as the motto of the Bombay Government. He said that our needs increase but our resources remain the same, and with some slight illogicality either he himself or other hon. members proceeded to advocate a course which would have greatly the demands for administrative needs, whilst other hon. members wished to reduce the very limited resources we already possess. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit and the Hon. Mr. Parekh complained of the small increases which have been made of recent years in the grants for primary education. It is quite true that plague and famine have so crippled the provincial finances that little has been done of late, in this respect. But I am happy to say, thanks to the liberality of the Government of India we shall, I hope, be able this year to make substantial increases for primary education to municipalities and to local boards with effect from September next. The question of the improvement of agricultural education is engaging at this moment our most serious consideration And we are in consultation with the Supreme Government on the subject. With regard to the Ahmednagar High School grant, I will frankly say that I prefer not to go into the ancient history of the reason, why that grant was withdrawn. I am sorry, however, to say that I think it is very doubtful whether consistently with the other educational claim upon Government there is any prospect of its renewal at any early date As regards the question of the cost of the Poona plague hospital, the staff has been cut down as far as practicable without absolute abolition but it is unhappily the case that we cannot feel sure that plague will not recur at Poona, and it would not be safe to abolish the staff altogether. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Setalwad complained of the inadequacy of the amount given by Government for the Elzang quarters, and he contrasted the grant of Rs. 10,000 Rs 32,000 with the subscribed from other sources. But I think the hon. member omitted to take into account the fact that Government had given the site for these quarters which is, in itself, a valuable contribution. The Hon. Mr. Parekh referred to the question of the Grant Medical College. Government are now taking steps to increase its accommodation, and hope in a few years it will be entirely adequate. As regards the question of dispensaries, the re-grading of hospitals, and the appointment of assistants thereto, the principal we have gone on has been to grade the assistants as far as possible, according to the importance of the dispensary, although in order to avoid inconvenience and unnecessary transfers that principal has not always been pushed to extremes. Both the Hon. Mr. Dikshit and the Hon. Mr. Parekh referred to the speech I made some months ago with reference to our revenue system at Ahmedabad, I very deeply regret that I am not to-day in a position to support what I then said, though I hope very shortly we may hear from the Government of India on the subject. Anyhow I wish to make it clear that we are not responsible for the delay. Whilst I cannot say more to-day, I must add that Government do not endorse in any way the somewhat pessimistic views of what their proposals are likely to be that the Hon. Mr. Parekh put forward. I only wish to say a few words on behalf of an absent member of this Council, the Hon. Mr. Lely. I have no wish to go into the general controversy over agricultural banks; but the Hon. Mr. Mehta made two remarks to which I listened with some regret,—first, that Mr. Lely's sympathies with the people of this country were confined to the poorer classes. I think, if my hon. friend will pardon me, that that was too hastily said. Mr. Lely is deeply interested in the ryots and especially when he sees them suffering as he has seen them suffering of late years. He speaks his mind freely to Government and to the world at large. I know that Mr. Lely is by no means always satisfied that Government have done the right thing. But, by no means, believe that he has no sympathy with us, and the fact that he thinks the better educated class of Indians who are well able to speak for themselves, should have acted differently on a given economic question, seems to me to be an inadequate ground on which to base so sweeping a charge against him. In every educational and other public movements promoted by leading gentlemen in Gujerat, Mr. Lely takes a deep interest. The other remark of the hon. member which I regret was that in which he said in effect that any native of this country who criticised Government action risked being set down as a dangerous character, and having his prospects blighted now my hon. friend is himself an outspoken critic of Government, and so, according to his own view he should be a very oppressed mortal. But if he is, I do not know what unoppressed Indian gentleman would be like (laughter). But seriously I would say that I hope we British have not lost our manhood as not to be able to endure criticism without avenging ourselves on the critics. Honest fair criticism, I say again, is of real value to us, and though we disregard anything like mere abuse I hope the time will never come when any different sentiments will animate the minds of the members of any Government of Bombay.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton introduced a Bill to further amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901. He said; I have to introduce a small Bill to enable municipalities to prescribe the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipal district. There has long been a great complaint as to the uncertainty of weights and measures, and it has been thought that it might possibly be of advantage if power were given to municipalities to prescribe the standards for their own use, Of course the measure, which has already been adopted in Burma, and the Central Provinces is entirely permissive, and I beg leave to move the first reading of the Bill. Perhaps when it has been read a first time it may stand over until the next session so that the principle may be further criticised.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh: With reference to the measure I would like to say a few words. As far as the principle of the measure is concerned I entirely endorse it, but I think the measure requires some consideration. It seems to me that the proposal to give a municipality power to institute any standard, to lay down any standard of weights or measures probably will not lead to the thing which is desired. The object is that there should be uniformity in weights and measures, and therefore if each municipality has its own standard for weights and measures then there would not be the uniformity that would be required. Therefore I should respectfully suggest that instead of allowing the municipality to have its own standard it would be much better if the law presented one standard or several standards for different areas to which the municipality should conform in applying the act to the area under their charge. Another thing which seems to me also important is that when the measure comes into force there will be a certain amount of difficulty if we apply one rule to the municipal area and no rule whatever to the area which is about the municipal limits. For instance if the Poona Municipality applies the measure to the city of Poona and there is nothing whatever in reference to the villages which are near it that would be also, I think, objectionable. Therefore if you apply it to any area there ought to be some power vested in the Commissioner or some other officials to apply the same standard to the district around the Municipality. That is a matter which requires further consideration, and I propose that the matter be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton: Well your Excellency I think we may accept to Mr. Gocaldass Parekh's proposal, and I propose to appoint a Committee consisting of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Dick, Mr. Gocaldas, Mr. Rebsch and myself, we may meet in December, and the report of the Special Committee may be fixed for the 15th January.

The motion was accepted, and the bill was then read a first time.

A TECHNICAL MEASURE.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then introduced a Bill "for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts, and for other purposes." He said: The next bill I have to bring forward is a Bill for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts. It is a solely technical Bill, prepared by the Legal Remembrancer's Department known as the General Clauses Act, and is modelled on the General Clauses Act of the Government of India, 1897. It will have to be carefully revised and it is necessary to refer it to a Select Committee: and if the Council will assent to a Select Committee I shall immediately propose to refer it to them I propose that the Bill be read a first time.

The motion was accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton: Then I move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate General, Mr. Khandallawala, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Khare, and myself and that we submit a report on the 15th January at the meeting in Bombay.

The motion was adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton: I have to withdraw the Worli Creek Bill. It is no longer necessary.

The Council assented to the withdrawal of the measure.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S DEPARTURE.

FAREWELL TO THE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: Before your Excellency adjourns this Council, I think I am acting according to precedent in asking your Lordship to allow us to bid you farewell. My Lord, I find that it is the unanimous wish of my colleagues in this Council that we should tender to you respectfully our most grateful thanks for the constant courtesy, and great patience with which you have treated us throughout a number years during which, I think I may say, very heavy legislative work had to be done. In your lordship's time many measures of very great importance have been undertaken and passed. It is no wonder that sometimes there may be difference of opinion and strong difference of opinion; and I am not surprised to see that my Hon. friend, Sir James Monteath, still adheres to some of the failacies to which he gave utterance on a former occasion But leaving all that aside, I remember very heavy and important measures like the District Municipal Act, the measure for regulating the police for the city of Bombay during the passage of which through the Council all members recognised the very great influence that was exercised in order to make them satisfactory by what I may be allowed to call the liberal and sympathetic statesmanship which your Lordship bestowed on all these question I am perfectly sure that if these measures have taken shape so satisfactorily the credit credit in a quiet manner belongs to a great degree to your Excellency. Then you Excellency was head of the administration at an unfortunate period when the Presidency passed through serve famine and distress. Plague and famine visited all parts of the Presidency. But My Lord, I think the whole people warmly and cordially appreciate the fact that throughout that difficult period your Lordship was actuated by the most earnest desire to do everything in your power to relieve the condition of the people, and to do everything that would help the progress of Presidency as far as possible to alleviate the destress which prevailed among the people to a considerable extent. My Lord may I be allowed to say that in your great endeavour for that purpose, your Lordship was assisted by the warm and cordial help of your noble consort Lady Northcote. My Lord, we are passing from us to illustrious may be parched for upon a more important post, but a post of great dignity and of very great responsibility in the empire You will allow us to bid you a cordial farewell with our hearties good wishes for the success which I feel sure will attend your lordship's tenure of the very right office of the Governor-Generalship of Australia, In one respect I am gratified that your Lordship goes from the port of Governor of one of the Indian presidencie to a colony like Australia, I am sure that your Lordship, will do everything in your power to inform those great and powerful colonists that their Indian fellows subjects of the empire are not savages roaming about in wild woods (laughter) but are people who have inherited an old and very advanced civilization and that they are people who hope that the Englishman will accord as they have promised equal rights for all their subjects of the Empire. My Lord on behalf of this Presidency you will permit me first to thank you for the constant courtesy and patience that you have shown to the members of the council, and secondly, my Lord to bid you a warm and cordial fare well and ever success in the high post which your Lordship is going to undertake.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Venilal said; Your Excellency, As this is the last meeting of this Council over which your Excellency presides, I take this opportunity of expressing the feelings of sincere regret of all classes at your Excellency's early departure from Bombay. It is with no wish to exaggerate that I say, sir, that your Excellency and her Excellency Lady Northcote are held by them in the highest esteem and affection, and they owe your excellencies a deep debt of gratitude for your genuine regard for their welfare, for your sincere sympathy with their sufferings, and for your generous benefactions. We the members of this Council also are highly indebted to your Excellency for your kindly and courteous treatment of us. If feel sure, Sir, that all classes in the Presidency sincerely and heartily wish your Excellency every success in the high office to which you have been called in Australia, and pray that happiness and prosperity may attend your Excellency and her Excellency wherever you may go.

The Hon. Mr. Moses said: My Lord, as this will be the last occasion on which Your Excellency will preside over the deliberation of this Council, I may be permitted to allude to the news which has lately been received here of the appointment of your Lordship to the post of Governor General of Australia; we received this news with mixed pleasure. Whilst congratulating your Lordship for the promotion to this exalted position, we cannot but regret that we should be deprived of your wise and able administration, for nearly two years sooner than it was originally intended. We must however accept the inevitable; that which is our loss is Australias gain. We can assure you that we shall miss Your Excellency and Lady Northcote very much. Her Excellency's kindness and sympathy towards the poor women of this Presidency is too well known for me to dilate upon, I may point out to an instance of her philanthrophy and indefatigable energy and exertions in raising the "Countess of Dufferin Fund" from a state of decay, into a vigorous and flourishing condition, being now endowed with a substantial Fund to which the suffering women kind can always be able permanently to look forward to for help, I am sure. Your Excellencies, will carry with you the good wishes of all classes of Bombay Community in your new exalted sphere of life.

LORD NORTHCOTE'S REPLY.

Lord Northcote in reply said: I have first to tender to the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chunilal and the Hon. Mr. Moses the expression of my sincere thanks for the far too hardly expressions which they have used about myself and to which I know that I can lay little claim, will not say the same in regard to Lady Northcote because I do feel that she has married those high eulogies which it has pleased hon. gentlemen to pass upon here. In speaking on the present occasion I will not refer to matters extraneous to this Legislative Council because I shall have other opportunities before leaving here for doing so. But as this the last meeting of this Legislative Council that I shall have the honour to attend I hope I may be pardoned for detaining you while saying a few words of farewell.

It is with very genuine feelings of regret that I shall part from you and from the people whom you represent. The kindness and consideration I have met with, and the help which has been so readily extended to me by the members of this council are matters I shall not lightly forget. To my honourable colleagues and to those gentlemen on the council who hold official posts my warm and heartfelt thanks are due for their constant advice and support; and I wish also most cordially to acknowledge the courtesy and the valuable assistance which have been rendered to me by those unofficial members without whose hearty co-operation the difficulties of conducting public business would be so enormously increased, I duly convinced as I am that no efforts of Government so ameliorate the condition of the people can be thoroughly successful unless leading Indian gentlemen will consent to give some portion of their time and energies to the task of co-operating with the Administration and its officers in the attainment of our common object namely the increased happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Presidency. It is true that progress in this respect is a plant of slow growth in this country; but it is better to advance slowly but surely than to hurry forward to a position from which you cannot draw back if you would.

In the case of the Bombay Presidency there have been of recent years special and notorious reasons for proceeding with a caution in legislative matters. In the first place Government have to administer, as well as to legislate, and the energies of its officers have been taxed and in many cases overtaxed by fighting Famine and bad seasons. The endeavour to bring our Plague policy into greater conformity with popular feeling has necessitated considerable consideration. The financial position of the Bombay Government, of the City of Bombay, and of the Mofussil Municipalities generally have precluded the idea of any legislation likely to cause large increases of expenditure. And lastly it must be remembered that Commissioner on which Bombay was represented have been sitting on irrigational, Educational and Police questions; and it is obviously unlikely that important local legislation would be sanctioned any where by the Government of India on these three important questions till they themselves have fully considered these commissions Reports. We hope these hard times are passing away; and that my successor will see valuable legislative measures introduced at a very early date; and that, when they are introduced, all Members of this Assembly will lend their powerful aid to secure their passage in the best possible shape. This emboldens me to make an appeal to non-official Members of the Council on a point of detail qut of importance Nobody values more highly than I do the right of interpellation in this Assembly; and I readily acknowledge that questions put here have frequently led to inquiries which have been productive of valuable results to the public. Every Government should and I hope do warmly welcome such inquiries. But I should like to point out that there is a certain responsibility attaching even to the putting of questions. It implies that a Member takes a special interest in the subject and that interest requires that he should obtain certain information which he can only get by questioning Government. But if you will look at any list of answers given at any Council meeting you will see again and again the reply,—The Honourable Member is referred to such and such a published paper; and though this answer seems simple enough its preparation has entailed on very hard worked Departments the following processes. First a reference from the Legislative Department to the Department specially affected by the question. Then a hunt through a mass of records to see if Government have sufficient information on their files to answer off hand. If not they have to refer to some officer, consider his reply, tabulate it, and thus expend much at misdirected time, while, even if they have the information on their files and even when it has already been made public Government have to consider whether it is necessary to do more than refer questioners to published documents: and all this to take up valuable time. I hope, therefore, I am not asking too much in appealing to Honourable Members to make a preliminary study of all available publications, so as to be sure of necessity and public utility of their questions before putting them on our Agenda paper. As I have said this may appear to you a matter of detail, but it is really a matter which affects the credit of the Council, and of that credit I, as an ex-Member, shall always be jealous. My interest in Bombay and its deliberations will not cease with my departure; on the contrary, I shall watch over their success with keen anxiety. We British proverbially consider time to be a valuable asset, and from a business point of view regret to see it unnecessarily taken up over matters of minor importance; and it is for that reason I ask Members of Council not to put the complicated Government machinery above referred to in motion to the detriment of its Administrative efficiency without very solid and substantial reasons. It is sometimes said that these Councils are mere debating societies; but if their critics would consider how much careful attention is paid by Government to the opinions of non-official Members, when Bills are being considered in Select Committee, and how many changes are made in them to meet those Honourable Members' views, they would cease to make such inaccurate statements. And I wish also strongly to protest against the idea that is sometimes put forward that non-official Members ought to constitute a kind of opposition to Government. Critics they are and should be; and it is of real advantage to Government that they should bring to its notice what they hold to be popular grievances. But as you know the rule of the British Parliament, and the principle should in my opinion apply equally to Councils in India, is that grievances only precede supply, and that is to say that after public grievances have been discussed, legislators then all unite to promote the making of laws; and in this task non-official Indian gentlemen can do, and I am happy to say often do most valuable public service. Of course, there is a great distinction between the British Parliament and an Indian Council that in the former body you have two great political parties opposed to each other in general policy, and each ready to carry on the Government of the country there in India Government are of no party politics and its measures are laid before the public at large and the opinions of all classes invited and respectfully considered, months before Bills are brought before this Council for legislative action. It has often been said that nonsense ever submitted to the British Parliament is so thoroughly thrashed out as is the simplest amendment to an Indian Act; and if that be so, cannot we hope for nonconstructive as well as destructive criticism; and some increased display of individuality inside, as well as outside, these walls. Whilst cordially appreciate the value of the assistance, they do receive from non-official members Government know that you are practical men and are also aware that on many questions you hold divergent opinions: and it would aid much to the interest and importance of our discussions were if those divergent views more freely ventilated at our public bi-weekly meetings.

It only remains for me now to bid you farewell, I am conscious that every Briton who is called upon to play a part in public life in India must feel when he leaves its shores aware of the little done the vast undone: and I have certainly learned that the normal time any Governor spends in India is inadequate to enable him to obtain more than a slight knowledge of the characteristics of the people over whom he presides and notably to appreciate the intense conservatism in social life which is so universal in this country. The genius of the people then requires that changes should only be undertaken with caution, and if we have appeared to some have lagged behind in the matter of heroic legislation our action has not arisen from lack of perception of the desirability of effecting reforms but from our wish to feel sure that we can make the introduction of changes palatable to the community at large. Had I remained in this Presidency but a few months longer, I should have assisted at the introduction of the Khoti Bill, which is at last ready for production and we shall I hope as I have already said now soon receive the views of the Government of India on the proposals for remedying certain defects in our Land Revenue system which we submitted to them a good many months ago: and, though I do not know if those proposals will necessitate legislative action, they will show that Government have done a good deal more for the people than merely mark time during recent years. With every good wish to yourselves and to the Presidency for peace, happiness and prosperity, I now declare this Council Meeting closed.

The Council then rose.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—AUG. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E A Phelps B Cov
Mr J S Hewett B
Mr C B Wiginns B
Mr S N Cavenscroft B
Mr B J Tweddale B
Sir H A Farington B
Mr G W Mungavin B
Mr J A Betham B
Mr F G De Carteret B
Mr R A C Beadon B
Col A W Smart M
Mr F T Logan M
Mr H S Mullins M
Col H D Olivier Bo
Lieut Col C F Wills I M S Bo
Mr A C Bowden Bo
Mr C A Norman Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col S Little I M S B 2 days extraordinary leave
Mr N Bonham Carter B Cov 4 mo furl
Mr H A Casson B Cov 4 days extraordinary leave cancelled.
Mr S M Fraser C I E B Cov 11 days furl
Mr H Walmsley B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr J H M Smith B 7 year's furl
Mr H C Gadsden B 7 days furl
Mr L G Smith B 2 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr L E Maffefield B 3 mo M C
Mr H V Cobb B 3 days extraordinary leave
Mr G H M Streatfield B 5 days extraordinary leave
Mr C G D Farquhar B 1 mo furl
Major A E Grant I M S M 5 mo M C
Mr B McMaster M 3 days furl
Mr G S T Harris M 6 days furl
Mr T Hepburn Bo 6 mo M C

RESIGNATION OF APPOINTMENT.

Lieut Col S Little I M S B
Capt W B T Abbey B
Mr H C Ferard C I E B Cov
Mr C P Beacheroft B Cov
Mr A B Bruce B Cov
Mr W S Coutts B Cov
Mr H C Gadsden B
Mr W A E Lake B
Mr W F Barrow B
Mr P H Clutterbuck B
Mr W D Woollam B
Mr H V Cobb B
Mr A C Creighton B
Mr D H Powell B
Mr H M Cox B
Mr C G Gilbert B
Mr G H M Streatfield B
Mr H L Braidwood M Cov
Mr G F F Foulkes M
Mr B McMaster M
Mr G S T Harris M
Major C H L Meyer I M S Bo
Mr J G Henderson Bo Cov

POONA RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING, WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

HANDICAP.

Yerrowda Stakes—1 mile.—Misty II 10, Madeira II 8, Dawn II 0, Runaway Girl 10 2, Rising Sun 9 10, and Charcoal 9 8.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COFFEE CROP IN COORG.

An estimate of the coffee crop in Coorg for 1903 has been received from the local Administration, and the figures are appended, with the ofestimates 1902, for comparison:

	1902 tons	1903 tons
Estimated yield (2 1-4 cwt an acre for Europeans in 1902 and 2 cwt. in 1903)...	3,056	2,715
Estimated yield (1-2 cwt. an acre for natives in 1902 and 1-3 cwt in 1903).....	964	587
Total ...	4,020	3,302
Estimated average yield per acre of ordinarily well cultivated coffee in full bearing..... cwt	3	2 1-2
Export of coffee taken from the toll gate returns..... tons	1,440	4,157
Average annual export of coffee in the two preceding years..... tons	2,942	3,040

Taking the average crop to be about 4,400 tons, the estimate of 3,302 tons for the present season represents about 75 per cent. of the average against 89 per cent. in 1902.

U. P. SUGARCANE.

First forecast of the Sugarcane crop for 1903-1904:—According to the reports furnished by selected landholders the area under sugarcane is expected to fall short of the normal area by about 10 per cent. owing to lack of moisture at the time the crop was sown in February and March last. The crop is, however, reported to have germinated well and the supply of water for irrigation was generally sufficient. Injury from hot winds and the very late arrival of the monsoon has been reported from a number of districts but the damage done was serious only in the Benares and Rohilkhand divisions where the crop is at present estimated at about 60 per cent. of the normal: elsewhere the estimate varies from 80 to 85 per cent. The monsoon has this year been unusually late in arriving and general rain was not received till the end of the third week of July. The last few days of the month were dry and excessively hot, but good rain has been received in the last two weeks and the position has improved considerably. It is still too early to estimate the amount of permanent damage which the crop has received.

U. P. COTTON.

First forecast of Cotton crop, 1903:—Except for some scattered showers the month of June and the first two weeks of July were rainless and general rain did not set in till the end of the third week of July. Good rain has, however, been received in the last two weeks and the position has improved considerably. In canal districts the cotton crop was sown in time with the aid of irrigation and germination has been good. Elsewhere sowings have been greatly delayed and were still in progress at the close of July. The area under cotton will probably show a great decline as the crop cannot be sown late with advantage.

U. P. TIL.

First forecast of Til crop 1903:—Rain commenced very late, at the end of the third week of July, and sowings were in progress till after the close of that month. Germination has been good. No estimate can at present be furnished of the area sown or of the prospects of the crop.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season of 1903-1904. (Information generally up to 5th August.):

Gujarat.—Sowings unfinished in Kathiawar and Northern States where rains commenced very late. Elsewhere area under early crop up to average. Condition slightly damaged by recent excessive rain. Late crop not yet sown.

Deccan.—Information incomplete, but reported area 50 per cent. in excess of last years's corresponding forecast. Sowings continue underfavourable late rains. Condition crop so far fairly good.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Area 4 per cent. below average. Rain deficient in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Young crop damaged by disease and insects in three talukas; elsewhere fair.

Konkan.—Sowings continue in Native States. Area about average. Crop fairly good.

Sind.—Sowings still in progress. Cultivation extended in places under favourable inundation. Seedlings damaged by grasshoppers in Upper Sind Frontier. Elsewhere crop fair to good.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUT.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop for the Season of 1903-1904:—(Estimates up to 5th August.) The oil-seed is still being sown in the South Deccan where it is principally grown and in Nasik in the Konkan. Hence information received is incomplete, but it is expected that last year's area will be exceeded. The crop is reported to be suffering from deficiency of rain in Sinnar (Nasik) and parts of Sholapur. Elsewhere the crop is progressing well.

BOMBAY COTTON.

Preliminary Memorandum on the Cotton Crop for the Early Districts of the Deccan for the Season of 1903-1904. (Information up to 5th August.):

Deccan.—Information incomplete. Reported area 10 3-4 lakhs acres, about 20 per cent. over last year's first report and 30 per cent. above average. Sowings completed in north under favourable July rains. In south they still continue. Of the total area 90 per cent. credited to Khandesh, 6 per cent. to Ahmednagar and 3 per cent. to Nasik. Condition of the crop so far fairly satisfactory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	5	20
C Market, Dhond Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalukmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	12	14	94
Same date last year	7	7	92

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	2	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	10	7	75
Total plague deaths to date	262,480	214,766	
Same date last year	3	3	89

Up to a few years ago the carrying away of the bridge on the North-Western Railway between Jagadri and Sirsawa stations would have disorganised the whole railway traffic of Upper India. But since the construction of the direct Delhi-Umballa line the section of the North-Western between Umballa and Ghaziabad has become of comparatively small consequence, and an interruption there beyond the local inconveniences only affects a portion of the Oudh Mail Service. If there had been no other reason for the making of the Delhi-Umballa Railway, it would have been sufficient to point to the precariousness of the old route to the Punjab, running as it does at the foot of the hill across a series of river beds which, dry for three-fourths of the year, are apt to be converted into raging torrents at a few hours' notice in the monsoon. This Jagadri-Sirsawa bridge was carried away before two or three years ago, and had only been completely restored during the present year.

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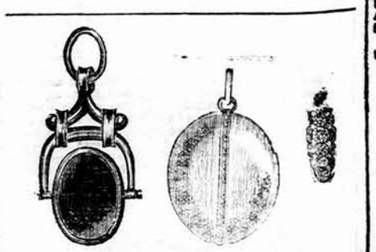

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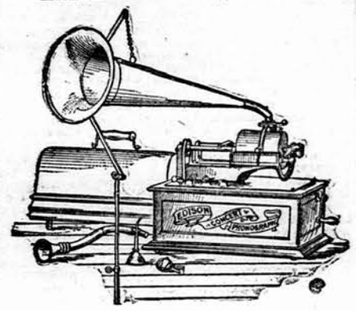

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000

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Manager.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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For 2	Years.....	5
„ 1	Year.....	4½ „
„ 6	Months.....	4 „
„ 3	Months.....	3½ „

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,000,000

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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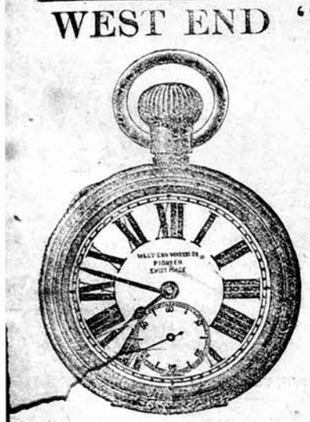

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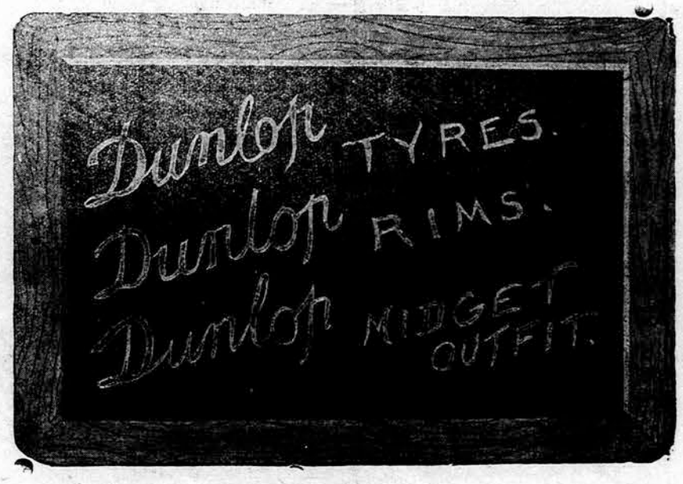

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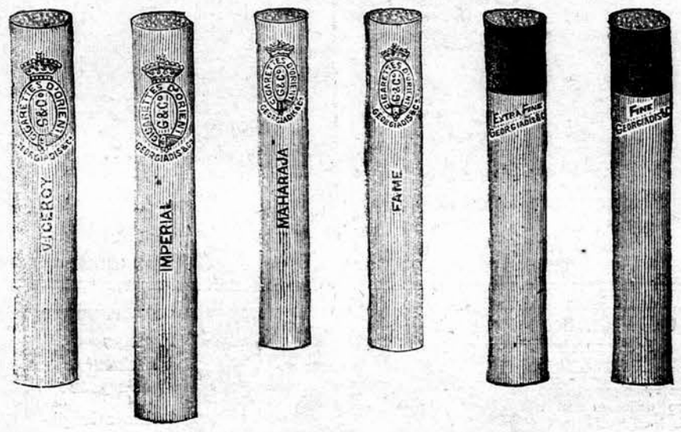

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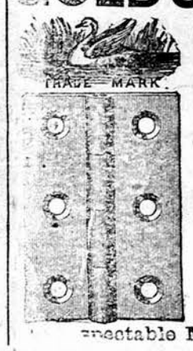

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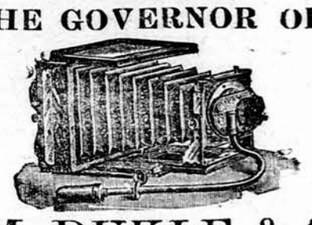

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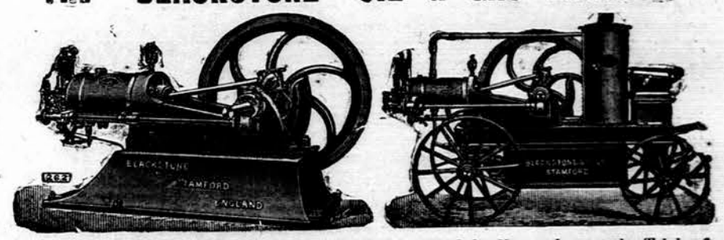

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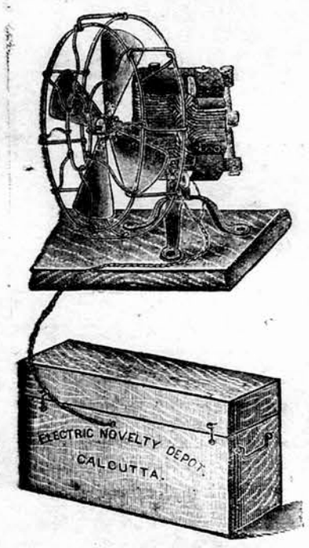

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Fan motor M, 9 in. brass blades, no guard.
Complete with Battery, wire and charge ... Rs. 40
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THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

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STERLING SILVER Rs. 20.
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THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan tto the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement finely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
WITH SURE GLASS
AND MAIN SPRING

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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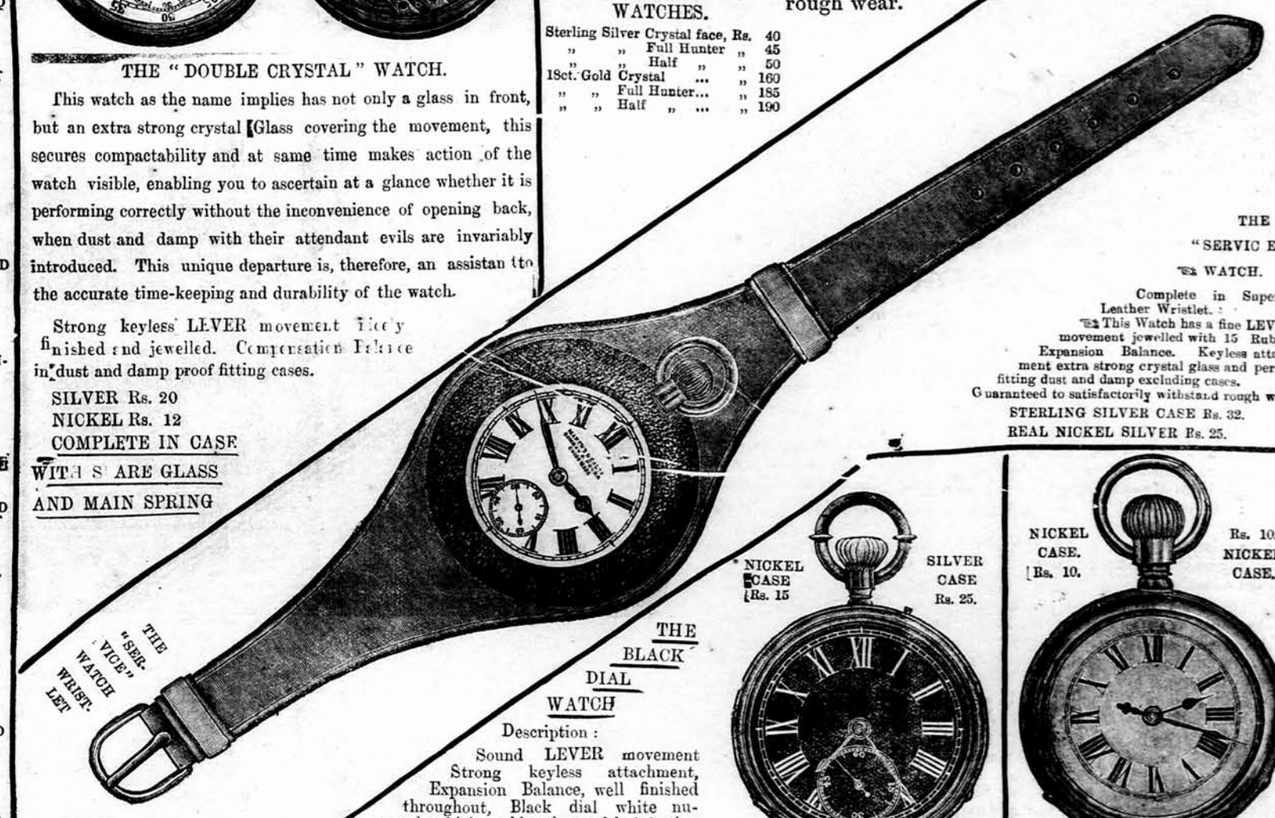
LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET
Silver Rs. 32
Nickel Rs. 25



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
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THE "SERVICE" WRISTLET WATCH.

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:
Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

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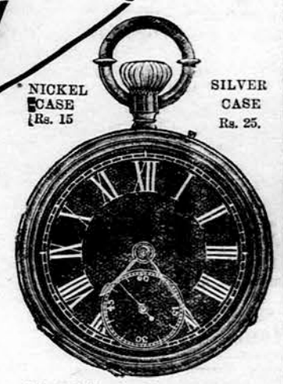
Nickel, Rs. 25

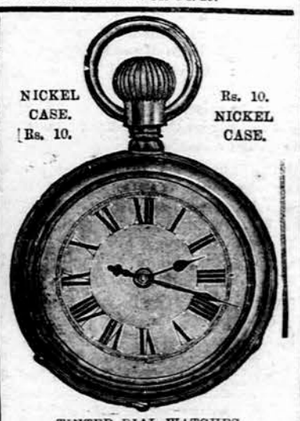
NICKEL CASE Rs. 15



SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted, timed and warranted for two years.
PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.



Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.
Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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CELEBRATED "LYNX".

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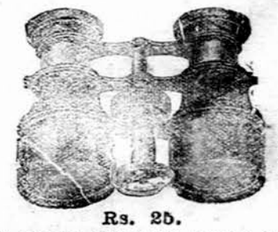

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